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COUNTY BOROUGH OF WOLVERHAMPTON



The Health Services of Wolverhampton in 1967



ANNUAL REPORT

by

J. F. GALLOWAY, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.M., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

and

Principal School Medical Officer

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CONTENTS

Staff	4
Introduction	7
Section I. Statistics and Social Conditions	
A. Summary of Statistics	16
B. General Statistics	19
C. Natural and Social Conditions	23
Section II. Health Services of the Area	
A. Hospital, Specialist and Allied Services	
1. Hospitals	27
2. Sanatoria	27
3. Chest Clinic	28
4. Venereal Disease Clinic	28
5. Nursing Homes	28
6. Bacteriology	28
B. Local Executive Council Services	
1. General Medical Service	28
2. Pharmaceutical Service	29
3. Dental Service	29
4. Ophthalmic Service	29
5. General	30
C. Local Authority Health Service	
1. Care of Mothers and Children	30
2. Midwifery	37
3. Health Visiting	40
4. Home Nursing	43
5. Vaccination and Immunisation	44
6. Ambulance Service	47
7. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care	48
8. Domestic Help	50
9. Health Education	51
10. Mental Health	53
11. Care of Aged and Infirm	56
12. Epileptics	57
13. Spastics	57
14. Blind Persons	57
15. Medical Examinations	57
Section III. Infectious and Other Diseases	
1. Incidence	58
2. Venereal Diseases	58
3. Tuberculosis	59

Report of the Chief Health Inspector (Mr. F. Binns Hartley).	61
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Section IV. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

1. Water Supply	64
2. Public Swimming Baths	66
3. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	67
4. Offensive Trades	68
5. Places of Public Entertainment	69
6. Hairdressers' and Barbers' Premises	69
7. Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933	69
8. Sanitation	69
9. Infectious Diseases	70
10. Keeping of Animals	70
11. Disinfection and Disinfestation	70
12. Clean Air Act, 1956	70
13. Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution	72
14. Fumes and Particulate Matter	72
15. Noise Nuisances	73
16. Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	74
17. Factories Acts, 1961	74
18. Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	74
19. Rodent Control	78

Section V. Housing

1. Slum Clearance	79
2. Discretionary and Standard Grants	81
3. House in Multiple Occupation	81
4. Improvement Areas	81
5. Informal Enquiries and Land Charge Searches	82
6. Rent Act 1957	82
7. Caravans	83
8. Common Lodging Houses	83

Section VI. Inspection and Supervision of Foods

1. Public Abattoir	84
2. Private Slaughterhouses	86
3. Privately-owned Lairage	87
4. Frozen Meat Wholesale Depots	87
5. Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958	88
6. Food Premises	88
7. Inspection of Food Premises	88
8. Grocery and Provision Shops	89
9. Licensed Premises	89
10. Butchers' Shops and Premises where Preserved Food etc., is prepared or manufactured	89
11. Catering Establishments	90
12. Wet and Fried Fish Shops	90
13. Bakehouses	90
14. Food Premises (not previously commented upon)	90
15. Food and Drugs Act 1955—Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960	90
16. Food and Drugs Act 1955—Food Complaints	91
17. Food and Drugs Act 1955—Seizure of Food	92
18. Milk Supply	92
19. Ice Cream	93
20. Sampling	94
21. The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963	97
22. Sales out of Market Licences	97
23. Markets	98
24. Licensing Act 1964	98

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

as at 31st December, 1967

Medical Officer of Health	.....	.....	.....	J. F. Galloway, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M. D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	.....			F. N. Garratt, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Ph.D.
Senior Medical Officers				
School Health	.....	.....	.....	N. A. Jevons, L.M.S.S.A.
Maternity and Child Welfare	.....	.....	.....	Marjorie G. Carnaghan, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.R.C.O.G., C.P.H.
Administration and Health Education				J. D. Wright, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H.
Assistant Senior Medical Officers	.....	.....		Margaret Ingham, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H. G. R. Davies, L.M.S.S.A., Vacant
Medical Officers	.....	.....	.....	Martha E. C. McIntosh, M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H. G. K. M. Khomo, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from 1.8.67)
Part-time Medical Officers	.....	.....	.....	Sylvia O'Dowd, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Catherine C. Walters, M.B., Ch.B. Mary E. Richards, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G. Margaret I. Griffiths, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.C.H. P. J. Edwin, M.B., Ch.B. R. D. Johnston, M.B., B.S. G. A. Boulger, L.A.H. B. McCarthy, M.B., B.Ch. A. D. Kelly, L.R.C.P. & S.I., D.C.H., D.P.H.
Chief Dental Officer	.....	.....	.....	T. H. Liptrot, L.D.S.
Tuberculosis*	.....	.....	.....	J. Aspin, M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.M.R.D. R. A. Chand, M.B., Ch.B.

Analysts	.....	.....	.....	.....	R. K. Chalmers, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. C. N. Grange, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
Health Visiting					
Superintendent	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. M. Woodward, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Assistant Superintendents	.....	.....	.....	2	
Group Advisers	.....	.....	.....	5	
Field Work Instructors	.....	.....	.....	5	
Health Visitors	.....	.....	.....	16	(6 part-time)
School/Clinic Nurses	.....	.....	.....	20	(8 part-time)
Midwifery					
Supervisor	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. D. K. Rinkel, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.
Assistant Supervisors	.....	.....	.....	2	
District Midwives	.....	.....	.....	35	(4 part-time)
Premature Baby Nurses	.....	.....	.....	2	
Nursery Nurses	.....	.....	.....	6	(5 part-time).
Clinic Nurses	.....	.....	.....	2	(1 part-time).
Home Nursing					
Superintendent	.....	.....	.....	.....	Miss M. N. Swift, S.R.N., Q.D.N., S.C.M.
Assistant Superintendents	.....	.....	.....	2	
Home Nurses	.....	.....	.....	35	(8 part-time)
Nursing Auxiliaries	.....	.....	.....	7	(all part-time).
Mental Health Service					
Principal Mental Welfare Officer	.....	.....	.....	F. L. Bird	
Mental Welfare Officers	.....	.....	.....	9	(1 part-time)
Special Training Centres					
Supervisors	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. K. M. Beevers Mrs. E. D. Enser Mrs. O. M. Tildesley
Deputy Supervisor	.....	.....	.....	1	
Assistant Supervisors	.....	.....	.....	21	and 1 general assistant
Male Instructor	.....	.....	.....	1	
Trainees	.....	.....	.....	5	
Home Help Service					
Organiser	.....	.....	.....	.....	Miss M. Saunders
Assistant Organisers	.....	.....	.....	3	
Home Helps	.....	.....	.....	217	(212 part-time)

Day Nurseries

Matrons	.....	.....	.....	.....	Miss C. Fitzgerald, S.R.N. Mrs. J. Morris, C.N.N. Miss S. A. Griffiths, S.R.N. Miss E. Brindley, N.S.C.N.
Nursery Assistants	.....	.....	.....	39	
Domestic Staff	.....	.....	.....	9	(6 part-time)
After Care Officer	.....	.....	.....		Mrs. N. C. Fry, S.R.N.
Chiropodists	.....	.....	.....	8	(6 part-time)

Public Health Inspectors

Chief Public Health Inspector	.....	.....	F. Binns Hartley, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Assistant Chief Public Health Inspectors		2	
Specialist Inspectors	.....	8	
District Inspectors	.....	12	
Authorised Meat Inspectors	.....	2	
Pupil Inspectors	.....	5	
Technical Assistants	.....	2	
Offices and Shops Inspectors	.....	2	

Administrative and Clerical

Principal Administrative Officer	.....	J. Darby
Administrative and Clerical	.....	34
Clinic Clerks (part-time)	.....	21

Other Staff

Rodent Operatives	.....	4	(2 part-time)
Miscellaneous	.....	4	

*Jointly with Birmingham Regional Hospital Board.

Health Department,
59, Waterloo Road,
Wolverhampton.

Tel : Wolverhampton 24281

October, 1968

To: The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Wolverhampton.

The extension of the County Borough of Wolverhampton by the inclusion of areas formerly in the Borough of Bilston and Urban Districts of Wednesfield, Tettenhall, Sedgley, Coseley and Willenhall occurred on April 1st, 1966. The responsibilities and the staff of these areas have been assimilated with a minimum of difficulty because those concerned both in Wolverhampton and in the added areas have accepted that the consequential changes could not be experienced without them making some adjustments. Their good sense has resulted in a minimum of delay in getting on with the work of the department. As this is the first Annual Report that refers to the enlarged population throughout the period under review it sets out to provide data with which future years can be compared.

The town has a population of 266,890 who inhabit 83,587 properties, 439 of them licensed. The marriage rate and the birth rate exceed those of England and Wales by 6 per cent and 11 per cent respectively while the death rate is 12 per cent below that of England and Wales, all these rates indicating a relatively youthful population. The perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths in the first week) and the infant mortality rate (deaths in the first year) are 15 per cent and 13 per cent respectively above those of England and Wales; the downward trend that was interrupted last year has now been resumed. The death rate from tuberculosis was the same as that of England and Wales and the death rate from cancer, both of the lung and of other sites was 9 per cent below that of England and Wales.

The population contained 142,322 insured persons of whom exactly one third were females. The register of disabled persons contained 4,292 persons of whom one in seven were females. At the end of the year the unemployment percentage was 2.3 and for registered disabled persons it was 7.1.

The health of the community depends mainly on nutrition, environment, the avoidance of preventable disease and the treatment of established disease, in this order of priority. The decrease in poverty in recent years, the provision of nutrients and vitamins for expectant mothers and babies, and milk and meals for school children do much to maintain a satisfactory standard of nutrition. Unfortunately the water supplies of Wolverhampton contain quantities of fluoride that are between one seventh and one twentyfifth of the optimum amount for protection against dental caries; fortunately the intention of the few to deprive the many of the benefits of fluoridation appears at last to be stirring informed opinion to bring to the public's notice their subjection to unnecessary suffering.

The local authority has power to improve the environment and this it has continued to exercise. After a year in which slum clearance was delayed by administrative changes, the programme was resumed and 249 unfit houses were represented for action compared with 76 in the previous year, and 1,451 persons were rehoused from various clearance schemes compared with 644. A further 7 smoke control areas became operative during the year so that now 20 per cent of the area of the town, containing 23 per cent of the premises, are smoke controlled areas. A full account of these and other environmental improvements is given in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Day nurseries enable under-privileged children to spend the early period of their lives in an environment that has advantages over that in which otherwise they would be left. There are four day nurseries in Wolverhampton with accommodation for 170 children and they also provide facilities for the training of nursery students. They are well distributed and have sufficient accommodation to meet the needs of the priority groups.

The prevention of avoidable disease can be achieved in many infectious diseases by immunisation and vaccination and within the last forty years this has proved increasingly effective. A high proportion of children are protected in early life and the share of this work done by local authority staff amounts to two-thirds in vaccination against smallpox and three-quarters in immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis; in vaccination against tuberculosis with B.C.G. the proportion is even higher.

Much other illness and many premature deaths, particularly in men, are avoidable. In the absence of cigarette smoking most of the 142 deaths from cancer of the lung (126 of them men) would not have occurred; cigarettes caused three times as many deaths as motor vehicles. There were 658 deaths of people between 45 and 64 years of age, and as 233 of them were women and 425 were men the excess of deaths in men—or a large proportion of them—must have been avoidable. The elimination of the recognisable causes of these excess deaths is one of the principal health problems of today. Health education has an important part to play and the scope of preventive education is being extended; the emphasis has been on equipping the fourth and fifth year school leavers with essential facts and the right attitudes about their general health; training programmes for teachers and health visitors were organised.

The local authority health services have been undertaking more work in the domiciliary field. Health visitors, the basic social workers in the health service who also have been trained as nurses and whose work is largely educational and preventive, are notified statutorily of every birth. This Annual Report contains a description of their work, covering all age groups and considerably increased in amount and difficulty in this area by the number of immigrants. During the year health visitors working in 19 centres, 11 of them purpose-built, entered 46 per cent of the households in the town.

The domiciliary midwifery service is an effective, flexible and comparatively inexpensive service that is the first choice of many mothers. It provides the majority of the mothers in the town with ante-natal care that now includes health education, preparation for childbirth and help for immigrants in learning the English language and the British way of life. The domiciliary midwives delivered the 33 per cent of mothers who had their confinement at home and they also nursed another 65 per cent who were the mothers discharged early after their hospital confinements. The introduction of telecommunication has enabled midwives to work 8 hour shifts with a high proportion of their working hours occupied with nursing duties. During the year the pressure of work increased beyond the available resources of midwives, and nursery nurses were recruited for a limited number of hours each day to attend the babies of mothers discharged early from hospital.

Home nurses who work with the general practitioners in the domiciliary care of patients were nursing 679 patients at the end of the year, more than half of them over 65 years of age. During the year the cases on their register increased in number by 10 per cent. Six nursing auxiliaries were appointed in June to help with the care of the elderly, frail and disabled and they have proved their value as members of the nursing team.

Mental welfare officers saw 1,175 people who either had been referred to them or who wished to see them, and in addition were regularly visiting 212 former hospital patients. During the year 484 Wolverhampton residents were admitted to mental hospitals, 65 per cent of them informally. The number of new cases of mental subnormality ascertained was 71, and 1,321 known subnormal and severely subnormal persons were considered to be in need of care either in hospital or in the community. The three training centres, the two residential hostels and the short-stay home were used fully throughout the year.

An increased number of home helps (5 full-time and 212 part-time) assisted 1,643 cases during the year but a substantial demand remained unsatisfied. An in-service training scheme began during the year and within two years all home helps should have attended a course of training.

The chiropody service provided 4,144 people with 17,581 treatments but this, too, left an unsatisfied demand.

What did the various services of the Health Department including the Ambulance Service, cost the ratepayers? In 1967 £129,000 was spent on the Ambulance Service, £88,000 on Mental Health, £85,000 on administration and general (including central establishment charges of £36,000), £81,000 on sanitation and smoke control, £75,000 on midwifery, £69,000 on home helps, £51,000 on health visiting, £44,000 on home nursing, £42,000 on clinics, £37,000 on day nurseries, £16,000 on other services for mothers and young children including welfare foods, dental treatment and care of unmarried mothers, £10,000 on vaccination and immunisation, £9,000 on chiropody, £8,000 on prevention of illness, care and after-care, and £4,000 on mortuaries. The total cost to the ratepayers of £747,000 represents a charge on every inhabitant of Wolverhampton of 1s. 1d. a week.

How does Wolverhampton's expenditure on its National Health Service responsibilities compare with other health authorities? In the financial year 1966/67, the expenditure on local authority health services per thousand population varied in the county boroughs of England and Wales from £1,640 in Solihull, £1,737 in Northampton, £1,766 in Tynemouth, £1,770 in Darlington and £1,778 in Birkenhead to £3,212 in Rotherham, £3,216 in Blackburn, £3,222 in Oldham, £3,420 in Salford and £3,457 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The average expenditure for the 82 County Boroughs was £2,408 and for Wolverhampton it was £2,103; this means that if the average net expenditure per unit of population on health services in all the 82 county boroughs in England and Wales is represented as 100 per cent for the year ending 31st March, 1967 then Wolverhampton's net expenditure for the same period was 87 per cent. On individual items Wolverhampton's expenditure was above the average on vaccination and immunisation (205 per cent), midwifery (139 per cent), day nurseries (109 per cent), and child welfare centres (107 per cent); it was below the average on health visiting (99 per cent), ambulance service (95 per cent), mental health (85 per cent), administration (80 per cent), home nursing (68 per cent), domestic help (63 per cent) and prevention of illness, care and after-care (55 per cent).

As this is the last of a series of 18 Annual Reports it is opportune to look at the constantly changing conditions that the Health Department faces. When Dr. Malet became Medical Officer of Health of Wolverhampton in November 1883 he faced unimaginably bad housing conditions, inadequate water supplies, primitive sanitation with middens and pail closets, and there was a heavy toll of life from scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, whooping cough, measles, epidemic diarrhoea, smallpox, croup and tuberculosis. A quarter of all deaths were attributed to "phthisis and chest affections", and a quarter of all deaths were of children under one year of age (last year the proportion was 4 per cent). With the turn of the century, the objectives included the abolition of insanitary property and congested courts, the substitution of water carriage for the 12,000 pail closets and the better treatment of ashpit refuse for which was suggested the use of "small galvanised iron receptacles that could be removed weekly". Attention began to be given to sections of the

population recognised as being the most vulnerable victims of this aftermath of the Industrial Revolution, and services were introduced to benefit mothers, babies and school children. The first inspector of midwives began work in Wolverhampton in 1907, school medical inspections were introduced in 1908 and the first health visitor was appointed in 1911.

On the retirement of Dr. Malet in 1921 his successor, Dr. R. H. H. Jolly, was faced with completing the conversion of the town to the water carriage system for the disposal of sewage and this was finished in 1924, followed immediately by the conversion of 8,500 waste water closets, a task completed in 1932. Slum clearance was pursued vigorously and between the wars 5,000 dwellings containing 17,500 people were demolished. Increasing attention was given to the vulnerable groups in the community; a home help service, originally intended only for maternity cases, was introduced in 1921: child welfare centres were built in Ward Street, Lea Road and Park Lane and the gap between infant welfare centres and the school medical inspection was filled by more home visiting which called for a larger staff of health visitors: immunisation against diphtheria was introduced in 1929: in 1932 the Health Committee undertook the administrative work of the Wolverhampton Voluntary Mental Welfare Association established in 1917: the municipal midwifery service was established in July 1937. The introduction of the National Health Service in 1948, to provide for everyone, imposed upon the local health authority new duties concerned with health centres, the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, vaccination and immunisation, ambulance services, the prevention of illness, care and after-care and mental health.

Since 1950 the aim of the department has been to complete as far as possible the slum clearance programme, to initiate a programme to clean the air, to organise the mass protection of the population against more infectious diseases including smallpox, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis, and to provide people with the services that fall to the local health authority under the National Health Service. This has required the erection of new clinic premises at Oxley, Warstones, Brooklands Parade, Parkfield and Primrose Lane and of a new day nursery at Oxley, the establishment of a home

nursing service and modernisation of the midwifery service together with the re-organisation of the health visiting and school nursing services. New and extensive responsibilities for mental health have been undertaken requiring the provision of a new training centre at Oxley and hostels at Oxley, Warstones Road and Warstones Drive. A chiropody service has been established to meet demands that have still to be defined.

Today, the population are constantly being coaxed by all the media of advertising to be more selective and the task now facing the local health authority is to help in meeting people's demands for higher standards of provision, prompter attention to their wants, and a more congenial environment in which to receive the services they call for. Most people when they are ill want effective treatment at home by skilful and understanding doctors, and this requires an efficient organisation with well equipped centres where the doctors along with the local authority's health visitors, domiciliary midwives, home nurses, mental welfare officers, home helps, chiropodists and other staff can organise their work coherently and in harmony. Unfortunately, those responsible for the health services of local authorities have been conscious for years of a lack of understanding by central government of the part played by local authorities in the National Health Service and it is with this in mind that the recent contemporaneous Seebohm Report on the development of local authority personal social services and the Green Paper on the future administrative structure of the National Health Service should be considered.

Local authorities are hindered in building health centres for general practitioners in areas where the existing practitioners do not ask for them, although these may be the areas in which both health centres and additional general practitioners are most urgently required. Local authorities are encouraged to attach health visitors and district nurses to general practitioners although this represents dispersal of staff who could be more effectively deployed if the practitioners were attached to the same centre and worked in the same surrounding area as the local authority staff. There is a disposition to discount the local authorities' domiciliary midwifery service rather than improve it, although it can be an economical, effective and flexible service. Local authorities find themselves at a disadvantage if they do not accept the suggestion of the Ministry to appoint a chief nursing officer, often more a social worker than a

practising nurse, whose dominant position is discouraging to practising nurses and midwives in the local authority service. The development of nursery provision privately, by voluntary effort and with the co-operation of the education service is now suggested, and the precipitate transfer of the health department's responsibilities for existing day nurseries, home helps, child guidance and mental health to the proposed new social service department is recommended in the Seebohm Report.

The Green Paper, published as a basis for discussion, deals with only the administrative structure of the National Health Service. It points to the intermingling of the family doctor service, the hospital service, and the services that are the responsibility of the local authorities. It suggests that this intermingling needs a fully co-ordinated operational service and that this, in turn, requires a fully co-ordinated administrative structure, which means a single authority for health services in each area.

If elected local authorities do not resist the trend, visible again in the Seebohm Report, of attempting to denude them of their National Health Service functions, they may find they have little or no part to play in these future discussions on the structure of the National Health Service. This would be unfortunate for it would make it easier for the discussions to ignore consideration of the basic defects that make the National Health Service less effective than it could and should be, as these basic defects are not administrative.

One of these defects is the operation of the National Health Service independently of the personal social services, housing and other environmental services with which it is in practice indissolubly linked. Another basic defect is the almost complete absence of public accountability, for apart from the local authorities, power in the National Health Service lies with non-elected members of boards and committees whose identity is known to less than 1 per cent of the population on whose behalf presumably they are acting and from whom they should be deriving their authority. Over the years the idea of public accountability has become so alien to those in charge of the National Health Service that when they now refer to communication between the governors and the governed they mean in this context communication between the central government and executive councils, regional hospital boards, boards of governors and hospital management committees.

The opportunity to examine the administrative structure of the service advocated in the Green Paper could also be an opportunity to consider whether the health service is to remain an exception to the 18th century principle that there should be no taxation without representation or to the 19th century hope that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth. If these principles are still relevant they are likely to receive support in discussions on the National Health Service only from the local authorities who for this reason should not lightly relinquish their interest in advance.

The most appropriate time to consider the administrative structure of the National Health Service and the reorganisation of the local authority personal social services will be when comprehensive consideration of the organisation and functions of government at local level in this country take place.

Miss E. Bottomley retired in October 1967 from the post of mental welfare officer after 28 years of skilled and conscientious service in the department.

Administrative staff, after-care officers, chiropodists, day nursery staff, health visitors, home helps, home nurses, medical officers, mental welfare officers, midwives, public health inspectors and training centre staff all are specialists concerned in different ways in protecting the health of the community. As all these sections are in the hands of experienced and skilled leaders little intervention has been called for in their day-to-day work and the part of the medical officer of health has been to advise the Council on the apportionment of available resources and to encourage the staff by providing them with suitable facilities. The experience of working with enthusiastic and well informed colleagues has been enjoyable and stimulating, and it is a pleasure to acknowledge the value of their work. The purpose of our combined efforts has been to benefit the people of Wolverhampton and it has been a privilege to serve them.

The members of the Health Department are grateful to the Council and particularly to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued interest and support.

J. F. GALLOWAY,

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION I

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. Summary of Statistics

1. Comparison of Statistics

	1937	1947	1957	1966	1976
Population	144,000	155,610	149,900	266,500	266,500
Area in Acres	9,126	9,126	9,126	17,004	17,004
Inhabited Houses	38,904	42,276	46,249	83,544	83,544
Birth Rate (live) (per 1,000 population)	16.9	21.6	15.1	19.7	19.7
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	11.9	11.6	11.4	10.6	10.6
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	68.0	43.0	25.2	22.1	22.1
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total births)	37.8	25.5	25.0	19.1	19.1
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births)	1.6	1.2	1.3	0.21	0.21
Cancer Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	1.43	1.87	2.10	2.07	2.07
Tuberculosis Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	0.83	0.60	0.11	0.05	0.05
Pulmonary only	0.69	0.56	0.09	0.04	0.04
Rateable Value	£893,813	£1,074,824	£2,191,359	£12,463,214	£12,501,000
Product of Penny Rate	£3,515	£4,334	£8,915	£51,600	£20,000

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics of 1967

Population (Registrar-General's
mid-year estimate)

266,890

Live Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	2,519	2,301	4,820
Illegitimate	214	214	428

Total	2,733	2,515	5,248	19.7	per 1,000 population
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Still Births

Legitimate	52	35	87
Illegitimate	6	3	9

Total	58	38	96	0.36	per 1,000 population
				18.0	per 1,000 total births

Deaths	1,418	1,199	2,617	9.8	per 1,000 population
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Natural Increase 2,631

Infant Mortality

Legitimate	52	44	96	19.9	per 1,000 live legitimate births
Illegitimate	5	7	12	28.0	per 1,000 live illegitimate births

Total	57	51	108	20.6	per 1,000 live births
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Neo-natal Mortality

(deaths under 4 weeks)	38	35	73	13.9	per 1,000 live births
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Early Neo-natal Mortality

(deaths under 1 week)	31	29	60	11.4	per 1,000 live births
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Perinatal Mortality

(Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week)	89	67	156	29.2	per 1,000 total (live and still) births
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Maternal Mortality	—	1	1	0.19	per 1,000 total (live and still) births
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Deaths from Tuberculosis

Pulmonary	6	2	8	0.03	per 1,000 population
Non-pulmonary	2	1	3	0.01	per 1,000 population

Total	8	3	11	0.04	per 1,000 population
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Deaths from Infectious Diseases

Influenza	9	2	11
Whooping Cough	1	—	1
Measles	1	—	1
Septicaemia	1	—	1
Syphilis	2	2	4

Deaths from Cancer	312	241	553	2.07	per 1,000 population
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Area Comparability Factors

Births	0.95
Deaths	1.23

TABLE I

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1967

CAUSES OF DEATH	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents within the Borough												
	Male All ages	Female All ages	Total All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in years							
						1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65+
All causes	1418	1199	2617	73	35	13	15	19	29	77	190	468	691
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	6	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	1
" Other	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Cancer of Stomach	33	20	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	13	17
Cancer of Lung, Bronchus	126	16	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	18	60	52
Cancer of Breast	-	63	63	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	8	22	14
Cancer of Uterus	-	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	9
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	144	117	261	-	1	1	2	-	2	10	34	69	67
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	9	3	12	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	2	2
Diabetes	7	13	20	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-
Vascular lesions of Nervous system.....	171	231	402	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	20	48	104
Coronary Disease, Angina	265	196	461	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	26	91	151
Hypertension with Heart Disease	21	22	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	1
Other Heart Disease	121	147	268	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	15	40	61
Other Circulatory Disease	49	34	83	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	8	2
Influenza	9	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	-
Pneumonia	117	99	216	4	19	1	-	-	1	3	5	20	4
Bronchitis	126	35	161	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	29	6
Other Diseases of Respiratory system.....	13	5	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	5	-
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	10	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	7	8	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	14	15	29	17	5	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	83	95	178	49	6	1	6	2	1	7	17	17	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	30	15	45	-	-	1	2	7	5	2	4	5	1
All Other Accidents	32	18	50	-	2	5	3	3	2	6	5	5	1
Suicide	14	6	20	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	1	7	-
Homicide & Operations of War	1	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-

B. General Statistics

1. Population

The Registrar General’s estimate of the population on the 30th June, 1967 was 266,890, an increase of 390 on the previous year.

The proportion of the population who were under 15 years of age was estimated to be 24.8 per cent; the proportion for England and Wales was 23.2 per cent.

2. Inhabited Houses

On the 1st April, 1967 there were 83,587 properties, compared with 83,544 in the previous year.

The types of premises and their numbers were:—

Domestic	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,853
House shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,270
Off-licences	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
Unlicensed hotels and boarding houses	.....				25
On-licensed premises	.....	.....	.....		363

The number of additional dwellings brought into rate during the year ended 31st March, 1967 was 849 and the number taken out of assessment was 806.

3. Live Births

Live births recorded by the Registrar General consisted of 2,733 males and 2,515 females, a total of 5,248 giving a birth rate of 19.7 per thousand population, the same as last year; when the area comparability factor of 0.95 is applied, this is reduced to 18.7 per thousand. The birth rate for the whole of England and Wales was 17.2, a decline from 17.7 in 1966.

Of these 5,248 births 428, or 8.1 per cent, were illegitimate. Last year the proportion was 8.7 per cent.

4. Still births

These numbered 96 (of which 9 were illegitimate), and represented a rate of 18.0 per thousand total births (live and still). The still birth rate for the whole of England and Wales was 14.8 per thousand total births.

5. Marriages

The number of marriages registered in Wolverhampton during the year was 2,263, representing a marriage rate of 16.9 per thousand population. The rate for England and Wales was 15.9 per thousand population.

6. Deaths

The number of deaths, comprising 1,418 males and 1,199 females was 2,617, giving a death rate of 9.8 per thousand population; when the area comparability factor of 1.23 is applied this rate is increased to 12.05 per thousand. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.2.

The principal causes of death were:—

(a) Disease of heart and circulation		
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	402	
Coronary disease, angina	461	
Hypertension with heart disease	43	
Other heart disease	268	
Other circulatory disease	83	
	<hr/>	
	1,257	(48.0% of all deaths)
	<hr/>	
(b) Cancer	553	(21.1% of all deaths)
(c) Diseases of respiratory tract		
Pneumonia	216	
Bronchitis	161	
Other respiratory diseases	18	
	<hr/>	
	395	(15.1% of all deaths)
	<hr/>	
(d) Suicide and Violence		
Suicide	20	
Motor Vehicle accidents	45	
All other accidents	50	
Homicide and operations of war	3	
	<hr/>	
	118	(4.5% of all deaths)
	<hr/>	
(e) Congenital malformations	29	(1.1% of all deaths)
(f) Diabetes	20	(0.8% of all deaths)
(g) Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	14	(0.5% of all deaths)
(h) Influenza	11	(0.4% of all deaths)
(i) Tuberculosis—all forms	11	(0.4% of all deaths)

Of the 2,617 deaths of persons normally resident in Wolverhampton, 2,425 occurred within the borough. Of these deaths occurring in the borough, 52% took place at home, 17% in the Royal Hospital, 15% in the geriatric wards of New Cross Hospital, 11% in the general wards of New Cross Hospital, 3% in other institutions and 2% in Welfare Homes.

7. Infant Mortality

There were 12 deaths of illegitimate infants under one year of age (or 28.0 per thousand illegitimate births) and 96 deaths of legitimate infants (or 19.9 per thousand legitimate births). The total of 108 represents an infant mortality rate of 20.6 per thousand live births; the rate for England and Wales was 18.3 per thousand live births. Deaths of infants under four weeks old numbered 73 giving a neonatal death rate of 13.9 per thousand live births; the rate for England and Wales was 12.5. Deaths of infants under one week old numbered 60 giving an early neonatal mortality of 11.4 per thousand live births; the rate for England and Wales was 10.8

8. Perinatal Mortality

Still-births numbered 96 and deaths of infants under one week old numbered 60, giving a total of 156 perinatal deaths or 29.2 per thousand live and still births. The rate for England and Wales was 25.4.

9. Maternal Mortality

One maternal death occurred in the second pregnancy of a 36 year old patient who had been admitted to hospital for her confinement. The cause of death was "(a) broncho-pneumonia; (b) Uraemia; and (c) acute tubular necrosis and eclampsia".

10. Deaths from Tuberculosis

There were 11 deaths from tuberculosis, representing a tuberculosis death rate of 0.04 per thousand population. The rate for England and Wales was 0.04.

Respiratory tuberculosis was responsible for 8 of these deaths; 6 were over 45 years of age. Two of the 3 deaths from other forms of tuberculosis were of patients over 55 years of age.

11. Deaths from Infectious and Notifiable Diseases

There were 216 deaths from pneumonia (representing 0.81 per thousand population); 121 were of patients aged 75 years or more.

Other deaths from infectious diseases included 11 due to influenza, 8 to gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea, 3 of them being under one year of age, 1 to measles and 1 to whooping cough.

12. Deaths from Cancer

There were 553 deaths from cancer, giving a death rate of 2.07 per thousand population; for England and Wales the rate was 2.27. Of these deaths 312 occurred in males and 241 in females, the more frequent sites of the disease being:—

Males		Females	
Lungs and bronchi	126 cases	Breast	63 cases
Stomach	33 „	Large intestine	28 „
Large intestine	26 „	Uterus	22 „
Rectum	23 „	Stomach	20 „
Prostate	20 „	Lungs and bronchi	16 „
Pancreas	10 „	Rectum	12 „
Oesophagus	9 „	Ovary	9 „
Leukaemia	9 „	Pancreas	8 „
Kidney	7 „		
Bladder	6 „		

The death rate from cancer of the lungs and bronchi was 0.53 per thousand; for England and Wales it was 0.58 per thousand. The death rate from cancer in other sites was 1.54 per thousand; for England and Wales it was 1.69.

13. Sickness Claims

New claims for sickness benefit (excluding industrial disease or industrial injury claims) submitted to the Wolverhampton office of the Ministry of National Insurance during 1967 numbered 38,595 (in 1966 the number was 44,900) with a weekly average of 742; the most claims in a week were 1,095 and 979 which occurred in the weeks ended 10th January and 17th January respectively; and the fewest claims in a week were 446 and 491 which occurred in the weeks ended 8th and 29th August. The weekly average of 742 was below that of 1966 which was 863.

14. Cremations

A total of 2,055 cremations took place, an increase of 23 on last year. This total included 1,406 persons resident in Wolverhampton, who accordingly constituted 68.4 per cent of those cremated. They represented 53.7 per cent of all Wolverhampton deaths. Post mortem examinations were performed on 425 cases of which 223 were at the request of coroners. Four post mortem examinations were made by expert pathologists at the request of the medical referee. On no occasion was cremation refused.

15. Mortuaries

The mortuary in Salop Street was closed on 31st March, 1967, and subsequently demolished. The mortuary in Alfred Squire Road, Wednesfield, having been fitted with additional refrigeration, was brought into full use on 1st April 1967 to serve the needs of the whole borough. The Tettenhall mortuary was retained for use in case of emergency, but in fact was not used during the year.

The number of bodies admitted to the mortuaries during the year was 346 (89 to Salop Street and 257 to Wednesfield). Post mortem examinations in the mortuaries were carried out in 251 cases.

C. Natural and Social Conditions

1. Situation

Wolverhampton stands astride a ridge which is the watershed between the Severn and Trent; to the east the land slopes down to and merges with the industrial area of the Black Country, and to the west it spreads out to the Shropshire plain. The highest points in the Borough are Sedgley Beacon at 700 feet above sea level and parts of Bushbury to the north and Colton Hills to the south both about 600 feet above sea level; the lowest points, less than 350 feet above sea level, are in the vicinity of the airport and racecourse.

2. Meteorology

Rainfall recorded at the West Park amounted to 27.30 inches, which is 6.80 inches below the previous year's total of 34.10 inches and 0.55 inches below the average rainfall of 27.85 inches calculated over the past seventy years.

Rain was measured on 241 days as against 242 days last year; the wettest day was the 16th October when 1.22 inches of rain were recorded. The measurement exceeded half an inch on five other occasions as follows:—

27th February	.....	.....	.....	0.60 inches
8th March	.....	.....	.....	0.60 inches
18th September	.....	.....	.....	0.60 inches
27th July	.....	.....	.....	0.58 inches
10th August	.....	.....	.....	0.58 inches

The rainfall for the three day period, 12th-14th May, amounted to 1.70 inches and later in the same month, during the week-end 27th-28th May, a figure of 0.91 inches was recorded. In fact, May was the wettest month (5.12 inches). The only other months with a rainfall of more than 3.0 inches were October (4.38 inches) and September (3.25 inches).

The driest month was June (0.47 inches) while April (1.16 inches) and November (1.29 inches) were also dry months.

The rainfall for the summer months of May to September (inclusive) was 12.52 inches recorded on 93 days compared with 14.90 inches, registered on 88 days, during the corresponding period of 1966.

Details of the rainfall during the 1967 summer months are as follows:—

Month	Rainfall (inches)	Number of days with 0.01 or more	Number of days with 0.04 or more
May	5.12	28	24
June	0.47	9	4
July	1.71	16	10
August	1.97	16	9
September	3.25	24	19
TOTAL	12.52	93	66

The measurements for May and September were both well above average while those for June, July and August were all well below average.

The highest maximum temperature was 81° recorded on the 17th July. There were also 16 readings of 70° and over during that same month with a continuous spell, from the 5th to the 18th inclusive, of such temperatures; readings of 79°, 78° and 78° again were recorded for the 12th, 11th and 10th respectively. July was a warm and relatively dry month. There was one reading of 72° in May (11th) when thunder and lightning were experienced in the evening and shade temperatures of 70° and above were registered on nine occasions in June, which was a warm and very dry month. Readings of 70° and over were recorded on 12 occasions during August, which was warm and relatively dry.

The lowest minimum temperature was 20°, recorded on both the 7th and 8th December. There were seven further minimum temperatures of 32° and below during that same month, while there were six such readings in November. At the beginning of the year, similar temperatures were recorded on seven occasions during January (all in the first few days—a cold start) and also during February (mostly in the middle). These low temperatures numbered three in March (at the end of the month), one in April (at the beginning), and two at the start of May, when rain, snow and hail were experienced.

Snow was seen on the odd occasion in January and February, and also at the beginning of May. At the end of the year, snow fell on a few days during December.

3. Water Supply

The Wolverhampton Corporation Water Undertaking supplies a population of about 377,600 (compared with 372,900 in 1966) in Wolverhampton and some surrounding districts and obtains its water from several sources. These, and the quantity in gallons taken from them daily in 1967 are:—

Cosford Works—river	.....	.....	.....	1,347,000
Cosford Works—well	.....	.....	.....	2,437,000
Tettenhall Works—boreholes	.....	.....	.....	617,000
Dimmingsdale Works—boreholes	.....	.....	.....	2,956,000
Hilton Works—boreholes	.....	.....	.....	2,840,000
Stableford Works—boreholes	.....	.....	.....	1,416,000
Bratch Works—well	.....	.....	.....	2,133,000
Rindleford Works—boreholes	.....	.....	.....	425,000
Copley Works—boreholes	.....	.....	.....	779,000
Neachley Works—boreholes	.....	.....	.....	1,999,000
Hampton Loade—river	.....	.....	.....	1,940,000
Purchased	.....	.....	.....	418,000

Of 819 samples of water going into distribution and subjected to bacteriological examination, 800 did not contain any coliform organisms per 100 ml.

The fluoride content of each supply and mixture of water falls within the range 0.04-0.18 parts per million expressed as fluoride ion.

4. Employment

The borough is served by Employment Exchanges in Railway Street, Wolverhampton, and The Crescent, Bilston. The combined insured population in June 1967 (the latest figures available) comprised 94,941 males and 47,381 females, a total of 142,322. Of the total approximately 74 per cent worked in the area covered by the Wolverhampton Employment Exchange and 20 per cent in the area of the Bilston Employment Exchange.

About 62 per cent of the insured population are engaged in manufacturing and about 38 per cent in the provision of services.

The two Employment Exchanges hold a Register of Disabled Persons registered in accordance with the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts and at mid April 1967 (annual count) there were 3,686 males and 606 females so registered.

5. Unemployment

Throughout the year the wholly unemployed registers continued at a higher level than normal and at 11th December, 1967 there were 2,738 men and 640 women, a total of 3,378, which represented an unemployment percentage of 2.3 compared with 2.0 for the West Midlands Region and 2.3 nationally. On 12th December, 1966 the rate was 1.8 per cent. Short time working declined steadily throughout the year and in December had reduced to negligible proportions.

Unemployed registered disabled persons on 11th December, 1967 numbered 284 males and 21 females.

SECTION II

HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA

A. Hospital, Specialist and Allied Services

1. Hospitals

The Wolverhampton Hospital Management Committee is responsible for hospitals and clinics in an area extending from Wolverhampton to Bridgnorth, Much Wenlock, Broseley and Shifnal, with an estimated population of 355,000. The hospitals contain 1,576 beds; of these 1,300 are in Wolverhampton. These figures exclude 202 beds for Part III accommodation under the Local Authority and in the Reception Centre serviced by New Cross Hospital. The net cost of maintaining the hospitals and clinics in the group including the salaries and travelling expenses of senior medical staff and computer analysis services paid direct by the Regional Hospital Board amounted to £2,794,273 for the year ended 31st March, 1967.

The following 1,300 hospital beds are in Wolverhampton:—

New Cross Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	579
Royal Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	315
Women's Hospital and Annexe	.....	.....	.....	.....	122
Parkfields Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
Queen Victoria Nursing Institute	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
Children's Hospital, Penn	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Women's Convalescent Hospital, Penn	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Eye Infirmary	.....	.....	.....	.....	103
Beeches Maternity Home	.....	.....	.....	.....	17

In addition to providing hospital facilities for Wolverhampton, these beds constitute the main provision of hospital accommodation for a part of Dudley and for the rural district of Seisdon.

2. Sanatoria

The Parkfields Hospital contains 57 beds for tuberculous patients and only 9 beds now are allocated to the treatment of infectious diseases. There is also sanatorium accommodation at Prestwood; cases requiring long-stay orthopaedic treatment usually obtain it at Oswestry or Yardley Green Hospital, Birmingham.

3. Chest Service

The centrally situated clinic in Bell Street provides facilities for following up cases of chronic chest disorders in Wolverhampton and district.

Diagnostic out-patient clinics for chest conditions are held at Bell Street, the Royal Hospital and at New Cross Hospital, where twice-weekly radiography sessions without appointment provide an X-ray exclusion service for general practitioners.

4. Venereal Diseases Clinic

This is situated at the Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton, and serves both Wolverhampton and the surrounding district.

5. Nursing Homes

The only private maternity home closed in March, 1967. There are no private nursing homes.

6. Bacteriology

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Stafford, and at the Pathological Laboratory of the Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton. Most specimens from the health department are sent to Stafford but the establishment of a much needed Public Health Laboratory in Wolverhampton is soon to be completed at New Cross Hospital.

B. Local Executive Council Services

1. General Medical Service

At the end of March, 1968 there were 277,465 people recorded as living in Wolverhampton on doctors' lists; this number is about 3.9 per cent above the Registrar General's estimate of the population. Their medical care was undertaken by 182 principal and 5 assistant medical practitioners: of these, 104 principals practise from 75 surgeries within the Borough. Doctors practising single handed or with an assistant were 26 per cent of all doctors under contract with the Executive Council, 31 per cent were in two-handed partnerships, 31 per cent in three-handed partnerships, 9 per cent were in four-handed partnerships and 3 per cent were in six-handed partnerships.

The cost of this service for the year ending 31st March, 1968 was £652,981, equivalent to 48s. 11d. a head of the population living in Wolverhampton.

2. Pharmaceutical Service

At the end of March, 1968 there were under contract and in the Borough of Wolverhampton 59 pharmacies, 1 drug store and 7 surgical appliance suppliers. The accuracy of dispensing of all these contractors is tested periodically and in the year under review 40 drug tests were made.

The cost of this service to the Executive Council for the year ending 31st March, 1968 was £778,811, being equivalent to 58s. 4d. a head per annum.

3. Dental Service

At the end of March, 1968 there were 40 principal dental practitioners on the Executive Council's list; of these 28 were practising single handed.

The cost to the Executive Council for the year ending 31st March, 1968 was £266,270 and to the patients £67,106, being equivalent to 19s. 11d. and 5s. 0d. a head per annum respectively.

4. Ophthalmic Service

The service enables the patient to have his sight tested by either an ophthalmic medical practitioner or an ophthalmic optician and then, if glasses are necessary, to have them provided either by an ophthalmic optician or a dispensing optician. There were at the end of March under contract with the Ophthalmic Services Committee 12 ophthalmic medical practitioners, 22 ophthalmic opticians and 11 dispensing opticians. Dr. N. A. Jevons, Senior School Medical Officer, is one of several ophthalmic medical practitioners who prescribe spectacles for school children who require them.

The cost to the Executive Council for the year ending 31st March, 1968 was £71,970 and to the patients £47,604, being equivalent to 5s. 6d. and 3s. 7d. a head per annum respectively.

5. General

The cost of administration for the year ending 31st March, 1968 was £27,730, equivalent to 2s. 1d. a head of the population. The total cost of the service, therefore, was £1,797,762, equivalent to £6. 14s. 9d. a head of the population. In addition, the direct contribution made by the patients was £114,710, equivalent to 8s. 7d. a head of the population.

C. Local Authority Health Service

1. Care of Mothers and Children

(a) Births and Still Births

The General Register Office records 5,248 live births and 96 stillbirths to patients normally resident in Wolverhampton. Of these 5,067 occurred in the borough; 1,748 of them (34 per cent) were in the patients' homes and 3,319 (66 per cent) were in hospital. The place of origin of the mother and the place of confinement is given below:—

Origin of Mother	Domiciliary Births	Institutional Births	Total
Commonwealth and Colonies	99	1,087	1,186 (23%)
All other Residents	1,649	2,232	3,881 (77%)
TOTALS	1,748 (35%)	3,319 (65%)	5,067 (100%)

Immigrants from the Commonwealth and Colonies produced 23 per cent of the births and accounted for 33 per cent of the institutional births. The proportion of institutional births in the population as a whole was 65 per cent, among Commonwealth and Colonial immigrants it was 92 per cent and among the remaining population 57 per cent. The high proportion of institutional births among immigrants is due to many of them living under conditions unsuitable for domiciliary midwifery. This is shown by "social grounds" being responsible for 62 per cent of institutional admissions among Commonwealth and Colonial immigrants and for only 22 per cent of the admissions of other residents.

(b) Ante-Natal Facilities

At the end of the year, 13 ante-natal clinics were conducted each week by midwives under the general supervision of the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare. Cases requiring a second opinion are referred through their general practitioner to the consultant clinics at New Cross Hospital or the Women's Hospital. Necessary blood examinations are carried out at the ante-natal clinics on all expectant mothers who attend.

Unmarried mothers are interviewed and given any help which may be required, including if necessary admission ante-natally to a mother and baby home. Arrangements are made with the medical officers of the health department for blood tests to be done, and the ante-natal care of the patient is undertaken either by the clinic or by her own doctor.

Maternity outfits as such are no longer issued but the necessary disposable materials for use at the delivery are provided by the midwife at the time they are required.

Ante-natal clinics were attended by 3,959 women, of whom 3,016 were new cases, and an average of 3.4 visits was made by each patient. The new cases again far exceed the number of domiciliary confinements and are equivalent to 60 per cent of all confinements, both domiciliary and institutional, of Wolverhampton residents.

(c) Post-natal Care

Post-natal examinations are carried out by the general practitioner and at the hospital post-natal clinics.

(d) Family Planning

A clinic for medical cases is held weekly at Lea Road and 335 patients attended during the year.

The local authority continues to support the family planning clinics at Bilston and Tettenhall and provides free accommodation.

During the year 41 cases requiring the I.U.D. were referred to the family planning clinics for which a nominal payment is made by the local authority. Selected cases are given the contraceptive pill at the local authority clinic free of charge.

(e) **Child Welfare Centres**

Weekly sessions are held for infants at all 19 centres and monthly sessions are held for toddlers at 16 centres. Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis, vaccination against smallpox and tuberculin patch tests are carried out at these clinics. Approximately 75 per cent of children under one year of age in the town attend them.

Minor ailments of children under school age are treated by arrangement at the minor ailment clinics of the School Health Service, and in addition, special paediatric clinics are held jointly with that service.

The paediatric clinic, to which children in need of specialist advice may be referred from the infant welfare centres, is held fortnightly.

The average cost of welfare centres per 1,000 population for the 82 County Boroughs of England and Wales for 1966/67 was £158. 1s. 0d.; in Wolverhampton it was £169. 9s. 0d.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, 1967

	INFANTS		TODDLERS		ANTE-NATAL	
	No. of sessions	Average attendance	No. of sessions	Average attendance	No. of sessions	Average attendance
Alfred Squire Road	91	35	19	11	48	25
Bilston	100	40	15	14	77	16
Brierley Lane	57	39	15	9	51	14
Brooklands	100	32	20	9	52	23
Castlecroft	25	25	—	—	—	—
Claregate	49	35	7	13	—	—
Ettingshall	6	18	—	—	—	—
Griffiths Drive	48	50	13	13	—	—
Guest Avenue	—	—	4	14	—	—
Laburnum Road	99	39	18	14	—	—
Lea Road	99	42	20	10	52	17
Lowe Street	150	36	10	14	51	28
Olinthus Avenue	52	44	13	12	51	12
Oxley	99	54	18	13	48	24
Parkfields	94	45	23	13	48	33
Park Lane	99	38	8	7	51	22
Portobello	47	23	3	12	—	—
Primrose Lane	99	28	14	13	48	17
Tettenhall	48	19	9	12	48	12
Tettenhall Wood	43	14	—	—	—	—
Warstones	154	39	23	13	51	18
Totals	1,559	37	252	12	676	20

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC

No. of sessions 48
Average attendance 8

(f) Infant Deaths

There were 121 deaths of children under 5 years ; of these 108 failed to survive the first year, and of these 73 failed to survive the first month; 60 died in the first week. The causes of death are given below :—

Cause of death	Days 0—7	Weeks 1—4	Months 1—12	Years 1—4
Congenital Malformations	9	8	5	1
Immaturity	15	—	—	—
Intracranial and spinal injury at birth, with immaturity	6	1	—	—
Intracranial and spinal injury at birth, without immaturity	8	—	—	—
Haemolytic disease of newborn, without immaturity	1	—	—	—
Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis, with immaturity	7	—	—	—
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn with immaturity	1	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia	3	1	19	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	2	1	—
Meningitis	—	—	1	—
Hernia	4	—	—	—
Haemorrhage of pregnancy	1	—	—	—
Delivery complicated by prolonged labour	1	—	—	—
Neuroblastoma	—	—	1	—
Wilms' tumour	—	—	—	1
Hyaline membrane disease	—	—	1	—
Status lymphaticus	—	—	1	—
Encephalitis	—	—	1	—
Biliary peritonitis	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary oedema	—	—	1	—
Respiratory failure	1	—	—	—
Respiratory distress	2	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	1
Other respiratory diseases	—	1	—	—
Homicide	—	—	—	1
Cerebral contusion and oedema	—	—	1	—
Asphyxia—misadventure	—	—	1	—
Road accident	—	—	—	1
Carbon monoxide poisoning—burns	—	—	—	3
Obstruction of air passages, accident when playing with toy	—	—	—	1
Choking/Inhalation of a sweet	—	—	—	1
Other	1	—	1	—
	60	13	35	13

(g) **Premature Babies**

During the year 441 babies were born alive weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less to mothers normally resident in Wolverhampton and 396 of them survived 28 days. Of these 441 babies 79 were born at home or in private nursing homes and 362 in National Health Service hospitals; 23 of the babies born at home were transferred subsequently to hospital and the remaining 56 were nursed entirely at home or in private nursing homes.

The birth weight (Column I) of all premature babies born alive at home or in private nursing homes (Column II), the number of these nursed entirely at home or in private nursing homes (Column III) and the number surviving 28 days (Column IV) are shown in the following table:—

I	II	III	IV
2 lbs. 3 ozs. or less	5	—	1
2 lbs. 3 ozs.—3 lbs. 4 ozs.	4	1	3
3 lbs. 4 ozs.—4 lbs. 6 ozs.	9	2	7
4 lbs. 6 ozs.—4 lbs. 15 ozs.	15	11	13
4 lbs. 15 ozs.—5 lbs. 8 ozs.	46	42	46
	<hr/> 79	<hr/> 56	<hr/> 70

All the 56 babies nursed entirely at home or in a private nursing survived the first 28 days.

(h) **Illegitimate Children**

There were 428 illegitimate children born alive during the year; there were also 9 illegitimate stillbirths. This total of 437 illegitimate (live and still) births represents 8.2 per cent of all (live and still) births. The local authority makes grants to the Legge Home and the Hay Home of £520 and £100 annually respectively. When required, patients are admitted to Diocesan Mother and Baby homes or Roman Catholic or Salvation Army Homes; necessary financial assistance is provided to meet the charges.

During the year the help of the Health Department was sought in 127 cases (all being new cases) and 26 of them were accommodated in mother and baby homes.

After the War the illegitimate births (live and still) went down to 4.1 per cent in 1951; they then rose steadily for 12 years reaching 11.4 per cent in 1963. Subsequent years have seen a decline to 10.6, 9.4, 8.7 and finally 8.2 in 1967.

The average cost of mother and baby homes per thousand population for the 82 County Boroughs of England and Wales in the year 1966/67 was £9. 12s. 0d.; in Wolverhampton it was £7. 14s. 0d.

(i) Ophthalmia Neonatorum

The two cases notified (1 male and 1 female) were born and nursed at home. Both recovered.

(j) Supply of Welfare Foods

At the end of the year the distribution centres for welfare foods in Wolverhampton comprised the main centre in Exchange Street, all clinics and 10 shops in various parts of the Borough where the proprietors granted facilities.

In addition to the welfare foods supplied under the Government Welfare Food Scheme, proprietary brands of infant foods and nutrients are obtainable at all clinics if they have been prescribed.

At the end of the year the staff consisted of the Organiser, 1 assistant and 13 helpers (part-time).

Below is a summary of the issues of Government Welfare Foods made during the year:—

	National dried milk. Tins	Cod liver oil. Bottles	A. & D. tablets. Packets	Orange juice. Bottles	Total
Totals for 1967	76,869	5,801	3,647	61,546	147,863
Totals for 1966	71,612	5,423	4,443	56,066	137,544

(k) Dental Care

The Chief Dental Officer reports that during the year the priority service for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children continued to be provided by the Authority's dental officers devoting part of their time to these patients. The equivalent of 916 half days was spent on the work. The additional evening sessions continued to be popular with many patients who find it more convenient to attend at a time when their husbands are at home to take charge of the family.

The service for pre-school children is provided on request and although all forms of treatment are available the demand is in the main for the relief of toothache.

During the year 3,193 visits for treatment were made by pre-school children and 2,909 by mothers; 272 dentures were supplied and 1,675 general anaesthetics were administered, of which 86 were given by dental officers; 1,713 children and 655 mothers were inspected for the first time during the year.

(l) Day Nurseries

Our first purpose built day nursery (40 places) at Oxley was opened on 1st May 1967 and the former Woodlands Day Nursery closed on 30th April 1967.

The day nurseries at Oxley, Birmingham Road, Lichfield Road and Prouds Lane have accommodation for 40, 40, 50 and 40 children respectively, and provide facilities for the training of nursery students for the Certificate of the Nursery Nurses Examination Board.

The charge is 3s. 0d. each day for children in the priority group, which includes the children of widows, widowers, unmarried mothers and separated or divorced parents; children from families in which the mother is ill, the father unemployed, incapacitated or in the Forces and cases referred by the paediatrician. The charges for other cases vary with the means of the parent, with a maximum of 12s. 0d. a day.

The following is a summary of the attendances at the nurseries during the year.

	Oxley	Birmingham Road	Lichfield Road	Prouds Lane
Number of days open	241	241	241	241
Attendances under 2 years	2,294	2,357	3,104	1,310
Attendances 2-5 years	6,449	6,031	4,968	4,964
Average daily attendance under 2 years	9.5	9.8	12.9	5.4
Average daily attendance 2-5 years	26.8	25.0	20.6	20.6

The average daily attendance of all ages at Oxley was 36.3, at Birmingham Road 34.8, at Lichfield Road 33.5, and at Prouds Lane 26.0; in the previous year these figures were 48.0 (Woodlands), 33.4, 34.7 and 25.7 respectively.

The average cost of day nurseries per thousand population for the 82 County Boroughs of England and Wales in the year 1966/67 was £115. 17s. 0d.; in Wolverhampton it was £126. 14s. 0d.

2. Midwifery

(a) General Provisions

During the year 6,935 births took place in the borough; of these 1,750 were in the mother's home, and 5,185 were in Hospital Management Committee institutions (including 75 in the Q.V.N.I.).

Notifications of intention to practise midwifery in Wolverhampton were received from:—

(i) Midwives in Management Committee Institutions	53
(ii) Municipal Midwives	44
(iii) Domiciliary (private)	1
(iv) Midwives in private nursing homes	0
(v) Midwives in the Queen Victoria Nursing Institute	11

Supervision is exercised by the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare in her capacity as medical supervisor, and by the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives.

(b) Municipal Midwives

At the end of the year the staff consisted of the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives, 2 Assistant Supervisors, 35 midwives (4 part-time) and 2 premature baby nurses. Three midwifery vacancies were filled in September by the appointment of one full-time and five part-time nursery nurses to assist the midwife in the practical care of the healthy newly born infant, and the education of the mother. They work under the supervision of the midwife in the follow up of early discharges from hospital, and have received in-service training since their appointment to the staff. Two state enrolled nurses have been appointed for clinic duties.

The midwives delivered 1,748 cases at home and attended each case for the statutory minimum post-natal period of 10 days, and longer when necessary. The doctor was present at 151 (8%) of deliveries. In addition 3,459 patients discharged from hospital before the tenth day each received an average of 5 visits during the remainder of the post-natal period; a further 2,093 housing visits were made for the purpose of investigating applications for hospital beds and 70 visits were made to defaulters from hospital and general practitioner ante-natal clinics.

Municipal midwives deliver four or five cases each month, sufficient to maintain their interest, and they attend the ante-natal clinics in their area to book and examine patients; in addition the midwife visits the patient's home at least three times, once early in pregnancy to ascertain that it is suitable for a domiciliary confinement and again at intervals to confirm that adequate arrangements have been made. Expectant mothers seeking admission to general practitioner units on social grounds apply to the Health Department and subsequently they are visited in their homes by a midwife who reports on the conditions and circumstances; the reports are considered by the medical and non-medical supervisors who then select those needing the available accommodation in the General Practitioner Units at New Cross Hospital Ward 22 and the Beeches Maternity Home.

In February a system of radio communications was introduced into the service. This is centrally controlled continuously from the Health Department by the midwifery staff. Each expectant mother

when booking for a home confinement is given the telephone number of the central control. When she requires the services of a midwife a call is made to this number. The radio control contacts the midwife nearest to the call and directs her to the patient's house. During the confinement should the midwife require medical assistance or wish to pass information concerning the patient to the general practitioner she radios to the control who deal with her request.

To provide constant coverage of the town for 24 hours daily a shift system of rota duty for the midwives was commenced in April. Three shifts cover the 24 hour period and the total number of working hours per week averages 42. The midwives' hours on call have been reduced in keeping with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health, while making full use of the service of each midwife in a combined team effort. The use of part-time staff is also made easier with this system as the varied hours which they are able to work can be absorbed into the pattern.

Municipal midwives continue to instruct expectant mothers in preparation for childbirth. There are eight classes a week at Oxley, Warstones, Brooklands and Parkfields Health Centres. A course lasts for eight consecutive weeks, a new course commencing each week at one of the centres. An expectant mother makes application either to the Health Department or the nearest clinic; she is then given a place in the class most suited to the expected date of her confinement. Evening sessions are held monthly for husbands and wives to attend discussions and see films together.

Chest X-ray examinations carried out by the Mass Radiography Unit are available for all expectant mothers.

Four midwives attended refresher courses during the year. Twenty-five pupil midwives were accepted for Part II midwifery training in Wolverhampton, where the school was opened in 1960. The initial three months of training are spent in the midwifery department at New Cross Hospital where the pupils reside; the following three months are spent gaining domiciliary experience with local authority midwives in Wolverhampton. Twenty-two were successful at the first attempt, the other 3 passing subsequently.

The average expenditure on domiciliary midwifery per 1,000 population for the 82 County Boroughs in England and Wales for 1966/67 was £170. 11s. 0d. In Wolverhampton the expenditure was £238. 4s. 0d. This figure, substantially above the average, is due in part to the relatively high proportion of domiciliary confinements (for which the local health authority is responsible), and the corresponding relatively low proportion of institutional confinements (for which the hospital service is responsible). This is confirmed by comparing the average cost per maternity case attended in all County Boroughs, £25. 8s. 0d., with the cost per case in Wolverhampton, £24. 12s. 0d.

The care of a large number of patients discharged from hospital while still requiring nursing is a further reason for the high cost of the domiciliary service.

3. Health Visiting

The establishment comprises a Superintendent, 2 Assistant Superintendents, 5 group advisers, 5 field work instructors, 24 health visitors, 13 school/clinic nurses and 3 student health visitors. At the end of the year the staff consisted of a Superintendent, 2 Assistant Superintendents, 5 group advisers, 5 field work instructors, 16 health visitors (6 part-time), 20 school/clinic nurses (8 part-time) and 2 student health visitors.

Among their other duties the group advisers help in the training of student health visitors, arrange for student nurses from hospital to gain first hand experience of the work of health visitors and also advise newly trained health visitors until they are well established in their areas.

Health visitors instruct and advise mothers at the ante-natal and infant welfare sessions, visit expectant and nursing mothers and children under school age and undertake many other duties, e.g., visiting cases of infectious disease, patients discharged from hospital and in need of after care, and elderly people who may require domestic and other assistance in the home. They stress the importance of immunisation and vaccination and co-operate with hospitals and

general practitioners by furnishing relevant details of home conditions and ensuring that advice and treatment are carried out. Particular attention is given to families presenting social problems. Health visitors attend clinics held in Wolverhampton once monthly by Dr. Buchan of St. Margaret's Hospital, Great Barr, for the assessment of mentally subnormal children.

A health visitor is present at the Royal Hospital and New Cross Hospital each week when the paediatrician does a ward round, and another health visitor visits the mother and baby homes weekly to advise on feeding and to give mother-craft talks. Medical reports on housing are also part of the health visitor's work, and health visitors attend the monthly co-ordinating committees. Three clinic nurses are attached to the Chest Clinic and devote much of their time on 'follow-ups' to patients attending the clinic. Every known Asian child born here or immigrant, and adult to the age of 25 years, is invited to have B.C.G. Toddler and Audiology clinics for children from eight months have continued.

Two health visitors and one tuberculosis visitor attended the course at Bangor for two weeks in August; two health visitors attended the 'in service' audiometric course at Rubery, Worcestershire; two health visitors attended the post graduate course for two weeks at Bedford College, London, and ten health visitors did a one day study at Leicester in the autumn.

The increasing numbers of immigrants has added to the work of health visitors. The language difficulty encountered with immigrants from Asia necessitates more frequent visiting to ensure that advice has been understood and each visit is made longer by the difficulty in communication. Jamaicans move frequently from house to house and this adds to the difficulty of revisiting children; their willingness to mind the children of other Jamaicans whose names they do not know, increases the time occupied in a visit.

Several health visitors attended Walsall Street College of Further Education for talks on culture and the 'way of life' of immigrants, both Asian and West Indian, and afterwards took a short course in the language of Punjabi.

Details of visits made during 1967 are given below:—

Special visits (incl. expectant mothers)	812
Children under 1, first visits	5,524
Children 1 to 2, first visits	5,589
Children 2 to 5, first visits	11,909
Children 0 to 5, revisits	24,979
Tuberculous households	2,306
Other cases	3,169
Immigrants (over 5).....	994
Diabetics	238

In addition, health visitors and clinic nurses attended 4,543 half-day sessions at the clinics.

During the course of the year, health visitors entered 38,463 households (excluding those they visited in connection with tuberculosis) and they visited 23,022 children under five years of age.

A senior health visitor is responsible for play groups and she works in liaison with the Town Planning Department. She does the primary visit before registration; she then passes the information back to the health visitor of that particular area who is then responsible. There are 34 play groups, the number having increased considerably over the past 12 months. The number of children in each play group varies from 5 to 25. A special play group for handicapped children has proved of great benefit.

On 1st September, 1967 the health visitors began working in groups based on the following main health centres; Parkfields, Warstones, Brooklands, Primrose Lane, and Oxley. The arrangement works successfully; there is a group adviser, field work instructor and three health visitors to each area.

In September 1967 for the first time four student health visitors from the College of Commerce, Aston, Birmingham, were sent to do their practical supervised training within the Borough. They used the Health Centres at Oxley and Warstones for their practical work under the supervision of field work instructors whose case loads had to be reduced, as it was necessary for them to attend Birmingham College of Commerce 'Training of Health Visitor Course' to liaise with the tutors in order that they might carry out their training of students satisfactorily. We ourselves sent two student health visitors for training.

Health education is one of the chief duties of the health visitors who constantly advise mothers on the management, feeding and clothing of children, the dangers of accidents, and the importance of protecting children against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, measles and poliomyelitis. The health visitors now work as part of a team with the Senior Medical Officer, Dr. Wright, and take an active part in health education in our local secondary schools. They also give talks to local women's groups — W.R.V.S., Towns-womens Guilds, Young Wives, etc.

The average cost of health visiting per 1,000 population for the 82 County Boroughs of England and Wales for the year 1966/67 was £155. 14s. 0d.; in Wolverhampton it was £153. 14s. 0d.

4. Home Nursing

The establishment comprises a Superintendent, 2 Assistant Superintendents and 37 district nurses. At the end of the year the staff consisted of a Superintendent, 2 Assistant Superintendents, 23 full-time state registered nurses, 2 full-time state enrolled nurses, 6 part-time state registered nurses and 2 part-time state enrolled nurses and 6 nursing auxiliaries. The nursing auxiliaries were appointed in June to help with the care of the elderly, frail and disabled and have proved their value as members of the nursing team.

All general practitioners in the area use the service, and in almost all cases the doctor or his receptionist telephones the Health Department. Doctors are able to telephone the Ambulance Department at times when the Health Department is closed and obtain from them the name and telephone number of the nurse on duty for receiving messages. When a patient who will require nursing treatment after returning home, is about to be discharged from hospital, the hospital medical-social worker usually telephones the Health Department prior to the patient's discharge and a written request follows.

A summary of the work of the nurses is given below:—

Cases on Register at 1.1.67	New Cases	Total Visits	Cases on Register at 31.12.67
616	2,340	95,913	679

The nature and number of the cases and the number of visits they received were:

Cases				Number	Visits
Medical	.....	.....	.....	2,034	75,733
Surgical	.....	.....	.....	759	19,820
Pulmonary Tuberculosis			.....	16	753
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis			.....	23	1,086
Maternal complications	.....		.....	16	128
Others	.....	.....	.....	114	393
				<hr/> 2,962 <hr/>	<hr/> 95,913 <hr/>

Children under 5 years of age (1 per cent of all patients) received less than 1 per cent of all visits with an average of 13 visits a case; patients between 5 and 64 years of age (43 per cent of all patients) received 32 per cent of all visits with an average of 25 visits a case; patients of 65 years of age and over (56 per cent of all patients) received 67 per cent of all visits with an average of 39 visits a case.

The superintendent and one assistant superintendent attended first line management courses organised by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board and three state registered nurses attended a week's non-residential course at Birmingham.

In the financial year 1966/67 the home nursing service in Wolverhampton cost £161. 1s. 0d. per thousand population; the average for the 82 County Boroughs in England and Wales was £236. 2s. 0d.

5. Vaccination and Immunisation of Persons under the age of 16 years

(a) Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year 2,895 children were vaccinated and 191 re-vaccinated. Medical officers of the local authority carried out 2,022 of the 3,086 vaccinations and re-vaccinations, and 1,064 were done by general practitioners.

(b) Immunisation against Diphtheria

A total of 6,089 children were immunised against diphtheria during the year, 6,048 by way of combined antigens. Of this total 3,630 were immunised by medical officers of the local authority at clinics, 1,111 by the school health service and 1,348 by general practitioners. In addition 8,198 children received reinforcing doses, of whom 1,926 were injected at clinics, 5,204 in schools and 1,068 by their own general practitioners.

(c) Immunisation against Whooping Cough

Protection against whooping cough was given to 5,576 children, all but four of whom received it by means of combined antigens; of these 3,524 were immunised at clinics, 1,300 by general practitioners and 752 by the school health service. A further 4,945 children had reinforcing doses by combined antigens, 1,805 at clinics, 870 from their own doctors and 2,270 by the school health service.

(d) Immunisation against Tetanus

Primary immunisation against tetanus was given to 6,117 children, and reinforcing doses to 6,675, in every case by combined antigens. Of those who completed primary courses 3,630 were immunised at clinics and 1,073 in schools by medical officers of the local authority, and 1,414 by general practitioners. Of those who received reinforcing doses, 1,923 were given at clinics, 3,536 in schools, and 1,216 by general practitioners.

(e) B.C.G. Vaccination

In 1967 B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis was offered to all 12 - 14 year old pupils in the secondary schools in the old Wolverhampton borough and to all the 11 and 12 year old pupils in the secondary schools taken over by the Wolverhampton borough in April, 1966. Consent forms were issued to the parents of 6,173 pupils and there were 5,395 acceptances (87%) and of these 3,702 were vaccinated. The proportion of children who were skin test positive due to naturally acquired immunity was 13%.

Those not vaccinated numbered 1,693 and comprised:—

Absent or unsuitable for skin testing	.....	.....	495
Skin test positive	.....	.....	886
Skin test not read	.....	.....	295
Skin test negative, vaccination deferred	.....	.....	17

In addition sessions were held at Red Hill Street Clinic for (i) Absentees; (ii) Immigrant children of school age. At these sessions 536 skin tests were completed and 460 children were given B.C.G. vaccination; 12% of these children were found to be skin test positive due to naturally acquired immunity. The total number of B.C.G. vaccinations in 1967 by local authority medical officers was 4,162.

Of the children who were skin test positive and referred for chest X-ray, four children were kept under review with primary lesions which were probably healed. One child was sent for further investigation of a congenital heart disease. During 1967, five children age 11-14 years inclusive, were notified with lung tuberculosis, four of these children being immigrants who had not been allocated a place in one of our schools.

In February, 1967 an Asiatic child in Stonefield Secondary Modern School was admitted to hospital with pulmonary tuberculosis sputum positive. She had been away from school during the autumn term 1966 with chest trouble, but had returned for a period during the Spring term; she was last in school on 9th February, 1967. The matter was reported to the School Medical Department at Red Hill Street in the third week in February. On 20th February forms were sent to all parents of children in Stonefield school to ask their consent to their children being Heaf tested and, if necessary, for chest X-ray. Visits were made to the school at the end of February and in early March for Heaf testing and reading, and later in March to give B.C.G. to the Easter leavers. The children in the same class as the infected girl (form 4c) were X-rayed at New Cross Hospital at the end of February and the next week a mobile van was sent to school to X-ray all the Heaf positive pupils and 52 adults on the staff of the school (teachers, domestics and maintenance staff). Further visits were made to the school when children found to be Heaf negative when tested in February and March, were retested and if still negative were given B.C.G.; 23 children found to be negative in February or March,

1967 were found positive in April; 12 of these were Heaf positive 1 and 11 were Heaf positive 2 (4 gave a history of previous B.C.G. vaccination).

Dr. Hutchinson reports that the only other abnormal X-ray showed an inflammatory lesion which has since cleared up. The infected girl is responding to treatment.

The Headmaster and staff of Stonefield School co-operated fully with the Medical Departments concerned during this investigation.

(f) Poliomyelitis Vaccination

A total of 5,539 children completed primary courses of vaccination against poliomyelitis during the year; 5,438 received the oral Sabin vaccine, 99 were injected with the Salk vaccine, whilst 2 received their protection with quadruple vaccine. Of this total 3,569 were vaccinated at clinics, 1,356 by general practitioners and 614 by the School Health Service. A further 2,955 children had reinforcing doses, 190 at clinics, 640 by their own doctors and 2,125 by the School Health Service.

The expenditure in Wolverhampton on vaccination and immunisation per 1,000 population in 1966/67 was £38. 16s. 0d. The average expenditure for the 82 County Boroughs of England and Wales was £18. 16s. 0d.

6. Ambulance Service

The service has a staff of 77 and a fleet of 28 vehicles consisting of 20 ambulances, 7 sitting case cars and a mortuary van. The number of calls was 86,124 and the total mileage was 369,265. Of the total calls 2.4 per cent were to accidents and 5.9 per cent to emergencies.

The average cost of the ambulance service per 1,000 population for the 82 County Boroughs of England and Wales in the year 1966/67 was £424. 8s. 0d.; in Wolverhampton it was £402. 19s. 0d.

7. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care

(a) Cervical Cytology

Three sessions a week are held at Lea Road clinic and smears also are taken at the family planning clinic.

A total of 1,811 smears were taken: of these sixty-four were referred to their general practitioner for minor infections and seven positive cases were referred to the gynaecologist at the Women's Hospital for further investigation.

(b) Tuberculosis

During the past year, the After Care Officer continued to deal with the personal and social problems of the tuberculous patients that may arise at any time from the date of the first attendance at the Chest Clinic, until the final discharge. Close co-operation has been maintained with the Tuberculosis Visitors and with the staff of the Chest Clinic.

During the year the total number of domiciliary visits made to tuberculous families was 835 and 653 cases were dealt with. Financial help, clothing grants, bed and bedding grants were obtained for 37 patients, 38 new applications for free milk allowance were received during the year and together with 57 renewals the number of patients receiving free milk was 95.

(c) Other Illness

There were 52 applications for convalescence during the year; 167 geriatric problems including housing were dealt with; 373 other problems of a varied nature were referred and dealt with by the After Care Officer.

(d) Home Nursing Equipment Service

This year 1,377 articles were loaned compared with 1,174 last year. Quarterly checking on loans has continued and demands for most items can be met immediately. The stock of wheel chairs and commode chairs has been increased but demand still exceeds supply.

(e) **Laundry Service**

The Home Nursing Service attends a number of incontinent patients who either cannot provide bed linen or are unable to arrange to have it washed, and a laundry service was introduced in 1959 for such patients. A stock of bed linen is held at the Health Department, and this is issued to incontinent patients through the district nursing service. These sheets when soiled are collected and sent to the laundry at New Cross Hospital. During the year 21,610 sheets were issued to patients, compared with 19,428 in the previous year.

(f) **Chiropody Service**

The chiropody service provides free treatment for persons of pensionable age, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers. Two full-time and six part-time chiropodists were employed at the end of the year.

Under Circular L.H.A. L. 9/66 the Minister of Health stated that the Chiropody Service had been developed to such an extent by local health authorities that the stage had been reached at which it would be useful for him to have regular statistical information about it.

The returns submitted for the year ended 31st December, 1967, the first in respect of a complete calendar year is summarised below:—

Number of Persons Treated

1. Elderly Persons	.....	.....	.....	3,734
2. Expectant Mothers	.....	.....	.....	1
3. Children under 5	.....	.....	.....	2
4. Others	.....	.....	.....	407
Total				4,144

Number of Treatments

1. In Clinics (including Voluntary Homes)	11,872
2. In Patients' Homes	3,856
3. In Old People's Homes	1,034
4. In Chiropodists' Surgeries	819
Total	17,581

Number of Treatments which were paid for by
the Authority on the basis of fees per
treatment

3,924

Apart from the appointment of one part-time chiropodist in May, there were no changes in the staff during the year, and the number of chiropodists employed was:—

Whole-time	.....	.....	2	
Sessional	.....	.....	6	(whole-time equivalent of 3.5)
Private	.....	.....	4	(including one also employed on sessional basis)
			<hr/>	
Total	.....		11	
			<hr/>	

Domiciliary treatments (3,856—including 751 done by whole-time staff) represent 21.9% of the total treatments (17,581) whilst the number of treatments paid for on a fee per treatment basis (3,924—including 819 given in private surgeries) amount to 22.3%. It is more costly to the authority when domiciliary treatments are carried out by the chiropodists employed part-time or when treatments are carried out in chiropodists' surgeries.

The average cost of prevention, care and after-care of tuberculosis per 1,000 population for the 82 County Boroughs of England and Wales in the year 1966/67 was £21. 7s. 0d.; in Wolverhampton it was £11. 1s. 0d.

The average cost of the services for other illness per 1,000 population in the 82 County Boroughs of England and Wales was £80. 11s. 0d.; in Wolverhampton it was £44. 12s. 0d.

8. Domestic Help

At the end of the year there were 5 full-time and 212 part-time workers, whose hours varied between under ten and thirty-six hours weekly.

The number of cases increased by 80, and regular daily help has been given to the most urgent cases. There is still a large number of people waiting for help each week in spite of the help allowed being kept to a minimum, most patients averaging 3-4 hours help weekly.

Confinements increased by 22 over the previous year, the total being 129. This accounted for 25% of the increased cases. Many mothers now go to hospital for delivery only, and need help for a short period when they return home.

During October 1967, the initial basic training of home helps began. This training involved attendance one afternoon a week for 6 weeks and covered the work of the various sections of the Health Department in addition to their own. Ninety home helps attended the course resulting in a greater understanding of the team work necessary for home care. It is hoped to give the remaining home helps the opportunity of attending this course during the next 2 years.

The 1,643 cases assisted by the home helps during the year comprised:—

Maternity (including expectant mothers)	.....	129
Elderly Chronic Sick	.....	1,369
Young Chronic Sick	.....	115
Others	.....	30

There have been no calls on the night service during the year.

The number of visits by the Organisers was 6,218.

In the financial year 1966/67 the domestic help service in Wolverhampton cost £203. 4s. 0d. per thousand population, the average for the 82 County Boroughs in England and Wales was £324. 5s. 0d.

9. Health Education

With the increase of staff available to participate in health education programmes, the scope of this preventive education has been extended considerably. The emphasis has been on equipping the fourth and fifth year school leavers with the essential facts and the right attitudes about their general health. Ninety-one talks, 71 by a medical officer, 16 by health visitors and 4 by mental welfare officers were given in ten schools. The topics discussed included smoking and health (19 talks), drug misuse (18), the health services (17), mental health (8), infectious disease and immunisation (7), human physiology (5), accidents and first aid (5), personal hygiene and food (4), venereal disease (3), birth of a baby (3) and dental health (2). These talks were illustrated with films, slides, tape recordings and flannelgraphs.

Following a talk and discussion on health education with the Head Teachers' Association, two training programmes for teachers were organised. The aim was to equip the teachers with background knowledge and to demonstrate the visual aids available. The five topics covered were personal hygiene and food, human physiology, smoking and health, dental caries and international health. Subsequently, the teaching staff arranged their own programme and invited health department staff to give the more specialised talks.

A training programme was organised to prepare the health visitors for the school health education programme. There has been close co-operation with the Marriage Guidance Council in planning the health education programme for schools. The topic of "personal relationships" was, where possible, covered by the Marriage Guidance Council.

The B.B.C. film series "The Springs of Learning" were used extensively in the clinics. Each half-hour film covers one year's development and the series follow the development of a child from birth to five years of age. In addition to groups of mothers in the clinics these films were shown to other groups of parents, and they have proved a source of interest and information.

Over the year many requests were received for talks and information about drug dependence and the misuse of drugs. Fifteen talks were given to various groups including Women's Fellowships, Parent Teacher Association Meetings, Youth Fellowships, The Samaritans, St. John's Ambulance Brigade, the Clergy Deanery Meeting, Youth Leaders, nurses at the Royal Hospital, the Technical Teachers Training College Students and College of Technology Students. The aim initially was to equip those in touch with young people with the facts, but following extensive publicity by the mass media, it soon became apparent that many young people were talking about drugs. In May and June requests were received by head teachers for talks to pupils, and over the latter part of the year eighteen talks were given. These talks were illustrated by films, slides and tape recorded interviews with heroin addicts in Birmingham. A close liaison has been built up with Dr. J. Owens who runs the addiction unit at All Saints Hospital, Birmingham.

Other activities have included three evening meetings on Mental Illness and Subnormality in connection with Mental Health Week,

three career conventions in local schools, and meetings for health department medical staff on topics of current interest. In-service training programmes were arranged for the district nurses and home-helps.

An annual contribution of £242. 10s. 6d. was made to the Central Council for Health Education and one of £5 5s. 0d. to the Chest and Heart Association.

10. Mental Health

(a) Administration

During the year the trainee mental welfare officer completed successfully a training course and a mental welfare officer proceeded on a two-year course of training. At the end of the year the staff of the Health Department included a Principal Mental Welfare Officer, two female and seven male mental welfare officers (one part-time).

All the mental welfare officers are appointed to make application for the admission of patients under the provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1959; in Wolverhampton before this procedure is carried out each patient invariably is examined at home by a consultant psychiatrist from St. George's Hospital, Stafford or from New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton. The female officers deal mainly with the mentally sub-normal. The three Special Training Centres for the sub-normal have a staff of three supervisors, one deputy supervisor, one male instructor, twenty-one assistant supervisors, five trainees and one general assistant.

Co-operation with the hospital authorities has continued. Wolverhampton is included in the catchment area of St. Margaret's Hospital, Great Barr and all hospital admissions of sub-normal patients are now arranged by application there. Consultant psychiatrists from St. George's Hospital, Stafford attend the out-patients psychiatric clinics at the Royal Hospital and New Cross Hospital and at the latter they are responsible also for the medical supervision of patients admitted to the psychiatric unit; the consultants call upon the service of the mental welfare officers at out-patient clinics and readily make themselves available to advise these officers.

(b) Work undertaken in the Community

(i) Mental Illness

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act (Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care) 2,479 visits were paid by mental welfare officers to 893 people who had been referred to them by general practitioners or by other departments and gave 282 interviews to people who came direct to them at the Health Department seeking help and advice. These officers also paid 1,908 visits to former mental hospital patients and 212 were being regularly visited at the end of the year.

Under the provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1959, 484 (198 male and 286 female) Wolverhampton residents were admitted to mental hospitals during 1967. Of these admissions, 168 (77 male and 91 female) (35 %) were made under compulsory orders (Sections 29, 25 and 26) and 316 (121 male and 195 female) (65 %) were informal. Mental welfare officers assisted in all the compulsory admissions and in 189 (60 %) of the informal admissions.

Mental welfare officers also admitted to hospitals 11 persons who were normally resident outside the County Borough.

The following tables give the age and sex of the persons resident in the borough admitted by Mental Welfare Officers and the source of referral.

Age Group Analysis of all Admissions resident in Borough

Sex	16-19 Yrs.	20-29 Yrs.	30-39 Yrs.	40-49 Yrs.	50-59 Yrs.	60-69 Yrs.	70-79 Yrs.	Over 80 Yrs.	All Ages
Male	6	30	25	39	24	13	11	8	156
Female	4	28	48	31	26	29	29	6	201
Total	10	58	73	70	50	42	40	14	357

Sources of Referral—All Patients

General Practitioners	147
Relatives	50
Hospitals	20
Out Patient Clinics	88
Police	29
Other Sources	23
TOTAL	357

BLAKELEY GREEN HOUSE continued to provide rehabilitation and residential accommodation for men. During the year, 19 persons were admitted and 19 persons were discharged; 11 persons were in residence at the end of the year.

(ii) Mental Subnormality

In 1967, 71 new cases were ascertained by the Local Health Authority; of these 29 were notified by the Local Education Authority, 27 were referred from Dr. Buchan's Clinic and 15 from other sources.

During the year 4 persons died, 7 persons were admitted to hospital for permanent care and 17 were admitted to temporary care under the provisions of the Ministry of Health Circular 5/52.

The number of cases known to the Health Department to be in need of after-care at the end of the year was 1,321, comprising the following:—

Number of known Subnormal and Severly Subnormal persons receiving home visits and in hospitals

	Under 16		Over 16		Total
	M	F	M	F	
(i) Receiving home visits					
(a) Under supervision	23	11	316	310	660
(b) Attending and awaiting admission to Special Training Centres	111	61	59	50	281
(c) Awaiting admission to hospital	8	3	4	5	20
(ii) In hospital	22	16	179	143	360
TOTAL	164	91	558	508	1,321

This total of 1,321 known subnormal and severely subnormal persons is the number considered under the terms of the Mental Health Act, 1959 to be in need of care either in the community or in hospital.

A diagnostic clinic is held each month and during the year 45 cases were seen.

Short Stay Home

There were 45 admissions to Oxley Moor House during 1967 and 5 were in residence at the end of the year.

Residential Hostels

During the year 6 admissions were made to Pinfold House and 3 were in residence at the end of the year; Leasowes House had 10 admissions during the year and 4 were in residence at the end of the year.

Special Training Centres

At the end of the year the total number of trainees attending the Special Training Centres was 292, that is, 149 at Oxley Adult, Nursery and Special Care Centre, 79 at Waterloo Road Junior Centre, and 64 at Bradley Junior Centre. This number includes 45 out-of-borough cases. There were 43 new admissions during 1967. Of the total number attending the Special Training Centres, 35 have a degree of spasticity.

THE PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL CLUB continues to serve a useful purpose and meetings are held weekly.

In the financial year 1966/67 the Mental Health Services in Wolverhampton cost £282. 17s. 0d. per 1,000 population. The average for the 82 County Boroughs in England and Wales was £332. 6s. 0d.

11. Care of Aged and Infirm

The National Assistance Act provides for persons who, being seriously ill or being aged, infirm, or incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions and are unable to obtain proper care and attention. Action can be taken by the local authority if the medical officer of health certifies that it is necessary to remove such persons either in their own interests or for preventing injury or serious nuisance to others.

During the year 10 cases (4 males and 6 females) were brought to the notice of the Health Department, 3 females were admitted to Welfare Homes (1 under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act): 3 females and 3 males were admitted to hospital and 1 male was nursed satisfactorily at home.

12. Epileptics

Forty-four epileptics have registered under the Council's scheme under the National Assistance Act and they represent only a small proportion of the epileptics in Wolverhampton. Two epileptic children of school age are in special boarding schools, and several other epileptic children who do not need special education attend ordinary schools, whilst among the subnormal attending Training Centres there are 20 epileptics (15 at Oxley, 4 at Bilston and 1 at Waterloo Road).

13. Spastics

Thirty-nine adults have registered under the Council's scheme. Spastics of school age include 14 attending special schools as day pupils and 3 at special boarding schools. In addition a number of mild cases of spasticity presenting no special educational problem attend ordinary schools in the town. Some subnormal children have the additional disability of being spastic and there are 35 such children in our Training Centres (17 at Oxley, 12 at Waterloo Road and 6 at Bilston).

14. Blind Persons

The number of cases registered during the year was 55 blind and 9 partially sighted and the total number of blind persons on the register at the end of the year was 549; 67 per cent are aged 65 years or over.

Age Group	Males	Females	Total
Under 15	6	7	13
15-39	23	7	30
40-64	70	69	139
65 and over	115	252	367
	<hr/> 214	<hr/> 335	<hr/> 549

15. Medical Examinations

Medical examinations were carried out by the medical staff of the Health Department for the Transport, Fire Service, Police and other Corporation Departments. The total number of examinations during 1967 was 1,274, comprising 912 males and 362 females, including 441 (420 males and 21 females) for the Transport Department, and 45 males for the Fire Service. A charge is made to the Police and Transport Departments and the Fire Service for each examination performed, but no charge is made to other Corporation Departments. In addition 17 blood samples were taken from Water Department employees to exclude latent typhoid infection.

SECTION III

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

1. Incidence

The corrected notifications of certain infectious diseases in Wolverhampton during 1967 are as follows:—

Disease	Number of Notifications
Scarlet Fever	78
Whooping Cough	153
Measles	2,179
Dysentery	16
Pneumonia	16
Erysipelas	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2
Food Poisoning	4
Puerperal pyrexia	3

There was one death from measles and one death from whooping cough among cases notified and there were 216 other deaths from pneumonia, but these were not notified.

2. Venereal Diseases

The treatment of these diseases is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board and facilities are provided at the Royal Hospital.

SYPHILIS. During the year 36 cases were dealt with for the first time, 26 of them were suffering from primary or secondary syphilis or latent syphilis in the first year of infection. Of these 36 cases (24 male and 12 female) 31 were Wolverhampton residents. In addition one Wolverhampton resident suffering from syphilis was dealt with for the first time at Dudley.

GONORRHOEA. There were 288 cases (228 male and 60 females) dealt with for the first time, and 213 of these were Wolverhampton residents. In addition 2 Wolverhampton residents suffering from gonorrhoea were dealt with for the first time at Dudley.

OTHER CONDITIONS. The number of cases dealt with for the first time was 970 (619 males and 351 females), but 503 of them (247 males and 256 females) did not require treatment. In addition 14 Wolverhampton residents suffering from one of these other conditions were dealt with for the first time at Dudley.

3. Tuberculosis

The local health authority is responsible for measures designed to prevent tuberculosis, and they include advising the Housing Committee on the desirability of providing housing accommodation for families containing a tuberculous member; persuading all contacts of known cases to report for examination; the routine Heaf testing of all infants attending welfare centres and all school entrants, and B.C.G. vaccination which was offered for all 11 - 14 year old pupils in secondary schools, 87 % accepting and 3,702 being vaccinated. The total number of B.C.G. vaccinations in 1967 by the Local Authority medical officers was 4,162. X-ray facilities (readily available to general practitioners) continued to be available in ascertaining cases.

Since 1920 there were continuous declines in both pulmonary and non-pulmonary death rates in Wolverhampton until 1960. In 1951 the death rate from all forms of tuberculosis had declined to 51 per 100,000, in 1957 to 11, in 1958 to 10, in 1959 to 9 and in 1960 to 7. In 1961 it rose to 10, in 1962 it was again 10, in 1963 and 1964 it was 7, in 1965 and 1966 it was 5 and in 1967 (with 11 deaths, 8 of which were pulmonary) it was 4 per 100,000 population.

Notifications

Year	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Pulmonary					
Male	45	58	41	66	62
Female	24	27	20	39	38
Non-Pulmonary					
Male	6	3	7	13	10
Female	3	7	6	15	4
TOTAL	78	95	74	133	114

The cases remaining on the register at the end of 1967 were classified as follows:—

Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
Male	909	Male	84
Female	508	Female	72
	<u>1,417</u>		<u>156</u>

Deaths

The deaths from tuberculosis in 1967 and the preceding four years are given below :—

Year	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Pulmonary					
Male	7	7	6	6	6
Female	3	2	1	5	2
Non-Pulmonary					
Male	—	—	—	1	2
Female	—	1	—	1	1
TOTAL	10	10	7	13	11

Details of notifications and deaths are given below :—

Age	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	2	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	8	13	2	—	—	—	—	1
25—44	10	15	5	3	1	1	—	—
45—64	30	3	2	1	4	1	1	—
65—74	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
75 & over	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	62	38	10	4	6	2	2	1

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

F. Binns Hartley, M.A.P.H.I.

The depleted staffing situation showed some improvement as the year progressed. On the 1st January, seven vacancies existed for District Inspectors; twenty-two inspectorial posts were filled compared with twenty-nine on the establishment. During the month, one Authorised Meat Inspector commenced his duties and one District Inspector took up an appointment elsewhere. The position did not improve until the middle of the year when a second Authorised Meat Inspector was appointed and two pupils were promoted upon obtaining the Diploma of the Public Health Inspectors Education Board. As the two Authorised Meat Inspectors are counted on the establishment as inspectorial staff, there remained vacancies for four District Inspectors, which were still outstanding at the end of the year.

In July, the number of pupils decreased to three upon the promotion of the two successful candidates. However, two replacements were appointed and commenced their duties in September. Both students have been admitted to the Degree (Sandwich) Course in Environmental Health.

The appointment of the two Authorised Meat Inspectors enabled the District Inspectors to be released from meat inspection duties at private slaughterhouses.

The Slaughterhouses (Meat Inspection Grant) (Revocation) Regulations 1967 came into operation on the 31st March and revoked the 1958 Regulations which provided for the payment of Exchequer grants to local authorities in respect of meat inspected in excess of the quantity required for local consumption. It will be recalled that these latter Regulations had already been superseded by the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 which empower local authorities to charge for the inspection of all meat slaughtered for human consumption in their respective districts.

During the year, Regulations were made concerning the control of irradiation in food, the composition of meat pies, sausage rolls, canned meat, ice cream, margarine, coffee and coffee products, and for the purity of permitted solvents used in the food industry, but The Artificial Sweeteners in Food Regulations 1967 and The Labelling of Food Regulations 1967 are worthy of special mention.

The Artificial Sweeteners in Food Regulations 1967 supersede the Food Standards (Saccharin Tablets) Order 1953 and the Artificial Sweeteners in Food Order 1953. Their principal contents are as follows:—

- (a) with effect from the 1st August 1967, the sale of cyclamic acid, calcium cyclamate, sodium cyclamate and saccharin as artificial sweeteners in sweetening tablets is permitted;
- (b) with effect from the 1st December 1967, the use of these artificial sweeteners in food sold for human consumption is permitted;
- (c) compositional requirements for sweetening tablets containing permitted artificial sweeteners are laid down.

In addition, the Regulations provide that food containing artificial sweeteners other than those permitted may be treated for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 as being food unfit for human consumption.

The Labelling of Food Regulations 1967 supersede certain provisions of the Labelling of Food Order 1953. The principal changes are that the regulations:—

- (a) amend and extend the provisions relating to the labelling of pre-packed food and the list of foods to which they apply;
- (b) impose requirements as to the labelling and advertising of certain foods for retail sale which are not pre-packed; of food for sale from vending machines; and of tenderised meat;
- (c) impose restrictions on the use of the word “milk” on labels or advertisements;
- (d) impose restrictions on the height of the characters in which the appropriate designation or the common or usual name and the list of ingredients of food are to appear on labels and tickets.

The Regulations come into operation on the 1st January 1968, in respect of any food (other than a soft drink) containing a cyclamate and on the 4th January 1971, in respect of other foods; this time lag is obviously designed to enable manufacturers to make appropriate alterations in the marking of packaging materials.

Slum clearance continued to play an active part in the work of the department. Most of this activity was concentrated in the added areas of the County Borough and was concerned with the confirmation and clearance of schemes initiated before the West Midlands Order came into operation.

Compared with the previous year there was a substantial increase in both the number of families rehoused and the number of houses demolished.

Reference has been made in previous reports to the progress made in the clearance of the typical slum houses which were a product of the industrial revolution. There are, however, large numbers of terrace type houses built during the latter part of the nineteenth century, many of which are now reaching the end of their useful life. These houses are often intermingled with houses in owner-occupation, most of which are in a better state of repair and maintenance and have been improved. The problem of the best method of dealing with these areas is a difficult one.

This situation is not peculiar to this authority and, in an effort to obtain more detailed information regarding the nation's housing stock, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government undertook three sample surveys, one nationally and two on a regional basis of the South Lancashire and West Midland Conurbations. The services of public health inspectors were utilised because of their specialist knowledge of housing conditions.

Routine work continued in the field of food hygiene and progress was made with regard to smoke control areas. During the year 7 such areas became operative; there are now 22 operative areas, covering an aggregate area of 3,489 acres and containing a total of 19,250 premises.

Systematic inspections of premises registered under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 were continued. During the year, a total of 3,221 visits was made, including 643 initial inspections. Three hundred and twenty notices were served, 367 were complied with and a total of 2,452 contraventions were remedied. Fifty-seven accidents were reported, all of which were non-fatal; after due investigation, it was considered that no further action was required in 38 cases and that informal advice was necessary in 18 cases. Legal proceedings were instituted in the remaining instance in respect of contraventions of Sections 17(4) and 19 of the Act. The defendants were fined a total of £30 and ordered to pay £11. 5s. 0d. costs.

SECTION IV

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. Water Supply

The Wolverhampton Corporation Water Undertaking supplies eight Local Authority areas with a mixture of waters from thirteen sources. Consequently the results given in this report are applicable to the entire area and are not subdivided geographically.

No new sources of supply were developed during the year and Tom Hill Borehole was not used throughout the period.

Specific details concerning the water supply are given below:—

(a) The water supplied to the area was satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

(b) No instances of contamination occurred.

(c) (i) Population supplied by piped supplies:—

Local Authority	No. of Houses	Estimated Population
Wolverhampton County Borough Council	83,598	266,890
Dudley County Borough Council	1,391	4,126
Walsall County Borough Council	13,502	43,193
West Bromwich County Borough Council	51	
Cannock Rural District Council	4,126	13,620
Seisdon Rural District Council	9,330	29,370
Bridgnorth Rural District Council	4,061	12,398
Shifnal Rural District Council	1,992	8,028
	<hr/> 118,051	<hr/> 377,625

(ii) There are no supplies to standpipes.

(d) No artificial fluoridation of the supply is carried out. Natural fluoride content at any point within the supply area will fall within the range 0.04 to 0.18 p.p.m.

(e) Number of samples examined in the Undertaking's own laboratory:—

Bacteriological	2,458
Microbiological	26
Biological	180
Chemical	1,190
Radiological	33
	<hr/>
Total	3,887
	<hr/>

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

	No. of Samples Taken	No. of samples containing			
		0	1-2	3-10	Over 10
Coliform organisms per 100 ml.					
Water before and during treatment	846	789	1	2	54*
Water going into distribution	819	800	12	6	1
Water in distribution system	478	457	12	5	4
Miscellaneous samples	315				

*All River Worfe raw water.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES

Treatment of the two river sources, the Worfe and the Severn, consists of prechlorination, coagulation with aluminium sulphate, sedimentation, rapid gravity filtration and final chlorination. There are facilities for dosing Fullers Earth to aid coagulation at Cosford (Worfe) and activated carbon for taste removal at Hampton Loade (Severn).

Sanitary analyses of both waters were carried out on a weekly basis. Two hundred and eight such analyses were carried out on samples from the Cosford works before, during and after treatment, and fifty on samples from Goldthorn Hill delivery main (River Severn Supply). The maximum and minimum monthly averages for the raw and finished water are given below:—

(in mgms. per litre except for turbidity)

Source of Sample		Turbidity Units	Nitrate	Ammonia		Oxygen Absorbed from KMnO4
				Free and Saline	Albuminoid	
River Worfe Raw Water	Max.	60.6	9.27	0.219	0.355	5.50
	Min.	10.5	4.96	0.017	0.176	2.73
Water going into Supply	Max.	1.0	6.18	0.012	0.046	0.69
	Min.	0.3	3.65	0.001	0.019	0.43
River Severn Supply	Max.	1.7	2.76	0.287	0.149	1.32
	Min.	0.5	0.49	0.013	0.037	0.71

Six hundred and ninety-four mineral analyses were performed on samples taken from points throughout the distribution system.

Full chemical analyses of the borehole sources were carried out.

Routine monthly samples of drinking water were taken by the Health Department; 28 were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination and a similar number to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis. One bacteriological sample was reported to be unsatisfactory; repeat bacteriological and chemical samples were taken and these proved to be satisfactory.

(f) The waters supplied are not plumbo-solvent. Sampling was carried out by the Undertaking at ten points in the entire supply area at houses having lead plumbing. Water which had stood overnight in the pipework of these premises was sampled and the lead content found to range from 0.016 to 0.132 p.p.m.

More detailed investigations were carried out at two of these houses and revealed (i) that the amount of lead present in the cold supply dropped to a mean value of 0.034 p.p.m. as soon as draw off had occurred and (ii) that the level was rather higher in the hot supply, a maximum value of 0.266 p.p.m. being recorded for the first draw off at one house having a particularly long pipe run (circa 60 feet)—the other house had a maximum value of 0.154 p.p.m. and should be regarded as being more typical.

These results show that the water supplied is not plumbo-solvent.

2. (a) Public Swimming Pools

Public swimming pools are located at Bath Avenue, Tudor Road, Sandy Lane in Bushbury and Prouds Lane in Bilston.

All pools are filled with water from a town main supply; this water is then treated by filtration and chlorination. Sodium bicarbonate is added so as to obtain and maintain a pH value of 7.8 to 8.0. During the summer months the treatment is continued throughout the whole 24 hours; during the winter it is carried out for the periods the pools are open and for two hours afterwards.

Routine samples were taken from various pools; 29 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination and a similar number to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis. Two bacteriological samples were reported to be unsatisfactory; repeat bacteriological and chemical samples were taken and these proved to be satisfactory.

(b) School Swimming Pools

School swimming pools total nine, comprising six indoor and three open air.

Forty-two samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and a similar number for chemical analysis. One chemical sample was reported to be unsatisfactory; repeat bacteriological and chemical samples were taken and these proved to be satisfactory.

(c) Paddling Pools

There are five paddling pools; two pools are located in Tettenhall, one in the East Park and one in each of Bradley and Wednesfield areas. The East Park and Bradley pools have filtration and chlorination plants.

During July and August, samples were taken from the pools and submitted for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis. The reports indicated that the samples were satisfactory.

3. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The drainage system is not fully satisfactory. The problem can be split into two parts:—

- (a) Sewerage works required in the old Borough.
- (b) Sewerage required in the added areas.

With regard to (a) following a sewer survey of the old Borough, which was completed in 1965, it was evident that severe overloading existed in many of the principal sewers and that their structural condition was suspect. A programme for the replacement of the sewers in question was approved by the Council. This is necessary not only because of the surcharge which exists but because of pollution which occurred on the principal brook courses due to discharge being overflowed to these brook courses from the principal sewers. All developments within the area, such as Corporation housing, are being phased to be carried out in line with the sewerage programme. The most urgent scheme on the list of works is the replacement of the South West Interceptor Sewer, which serves approximately half of the old Borough. The estimated cost of this work is £1,600,000 and loan application has been made to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for this scheme. It is vital that an early start be made.

With regard to (b) it has not yet been possible to fully assess the situation in the added areas and further sewer survey work is being carried out. There are, however, numerous instances of flooding being reported in storm conditions and a number of major schemes have been tentatively put forward to deal with some of these cases. In the meantime, where possible, localised action is being taken as a temporary measure.

The implementation of the work necessary to provide an adequate system of sewers in the enlarged County Borough will involve considerable expenditure over a period of ten to fifteen years.

Sewage Disposal. The central, northern, western and south western parts of the town drain to sewage works owned and operated by the Corporation at Barnhurst, Coven Heath, Trescott and Merry Hill. The new plant added to the main works at Barnhurst came into operation in the early part of the year and the effluents comfortably met the required standards; the other works gave little cause for concern and work on a scheme to improve the Merry Hill Works effluent will start shortly.

The eastern part of the town, Spring Vale, Ettingshall, Bilston and Wednesfield drain to two sewage works owned and operated by the Upper Tame Main Drainage Authority; both these plants are overloaded, that at Bilston being hopelessly inadequate. The Upper Tame Authority intends to abandon the Bilston and the Wednesfield Works, along with many more works north of Birmingham, and to treat the sewage at present flowing thereto at a large plant which it is proposed will be built on the borders of West Bromwich and Birmingham. Trade effluent control in this part of the town, instituted in 1966, has, however, brought about a modest improvement in the River Tame in the area though the water quality therein remains far short of what it should be.

4. Offensive Trades

At the beginning of the year, offensive trades were carried on at four premises, the processes involved being fat and tallow melting, bone boiling, blood boiling and drying and gut scraping.

Two firms, both engaged in gut scraping and fat melting, discontinued operations during the year, so that offensive trades are now carried on at only two premises.

5. Places of Public Entertainment

Twenty-six routine inspections and 6 re-inspections were made.

Four informal notices were served, 4 were complied with and 56 improvements recorded.

6. Hairdressers' and Barbers' Premises

There are now 294 hairdressers' premises in the county borough; of these 220 persons and their premises are registered in accordance with Section 87 of the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1936.

Twenty routine inspections were made; one informal notice was served, one was complied with and five improvements recorded.

7. Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933

Seven applications were received for entry in the local authority's list of persons entitled to sell poisons under Part II of the above-mentioned Act and the Regulations made thereunder; the applicants were approved and the necessary certificates issued. A total of 102 persons and firms operating from 154 premises is now on the register.

8. Sanitation

The following table gives details of the action taken concerning complaints:—

(a) Nuisances :

Houses inspected following complaints	.....	.....	.....	2,271
Other premises inspected following complaints	.....	.....	.....	691
Informal notices served	.....	.....	.....	463
Statutory notices served	.....	.....	.....	157
Informal notices complied	.....	.....	.....	375
Statutory notices complied	.....	.....	.....	127
Houses in which defects were remedied after service of :—				
(i) Informal notices only	.....	.....	.....	270
(ii) Statutory notices	.....	.....	.....	105
Improvements recorded	.....	.....	.....	1,095

(b) Drainage systems :

Drains—	Found obstructed	.....	.....	553
	Statutory notices served	.....	.....	191
	Cleared	.....	.....	553
Public sewers—	Found obstructed	.....	.....	164
	Referred to and cleared by			
	Borough Engineer	.....	.....	164
Private sewers—	Found obstructed	.....	.....	25
	Cleared	.....	.....	25

With regard to (b), in an effort to reduce the amount of administrative work incurred by the various departments, an arrangement came into force during September whereby the Highways Section of the Borough Engineer's Department deals directly with the majority of complaints of obstructions in drainage systems and usually carries out the necessary work without charge. The new procedure is proving very helpful to the public health inspectorate.

9. Infectious Diseases

Three hundred and five visits were made in connection with cases of infectious diseases notified to the Medical Officer of Health. Housing conditions, contacts and their employment, milk supplies and, in appropriate cases, the means of isolation formed the subjects of the enquiries.

10. Keeping of Animals

Six inspections of premises were made in connection with the keeping of animals.

11. Disinfection and Disinfestation

The following table summarises the action taken:—

Disinfection—

Rooms fumigated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Rooms sprayed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96
Articles sprayed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39

Disinfestation—

Rooms fumigated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Rooms sprayed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62

12. Clean Air Act, 1956

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

During the year 7 smoke control orders became operative; six of these, namely No. 1A (West Central Area), No. 7 (Aldersley Area), No. 8 (Oxley Area), No. 10A (Leacroft Area), No. 11 (Wood Hayes North Area) and No. 12 (Hickman Street Area) all became operative on the 1st July. The remaining Order, namely No. 6 (Northwood Park Area), became operative on the 1st December.

A further Order—No. 10B (Old Fallings Area), which was confirmed in November, 1966, will become operative on the 1st July, 1968.

There are now 22 operative smoke control areas, covering an aggregate area of 3,489 acres and containing a total of 19,250 premises.

A further 842 premises in an area of 126 acres are subject to the Order which becomes operative in 1968.

SMOKE EMISSIONS

Eleven complaints were received concerning alleged excessive smoke emissions. In all, one hundred and eleven smoke observations were carried out, mostly on factories; in five cases, the amount of smoke emitted was excessive.

In two of the five cases, boiler firing equipment was incorrectly adjusted or faulty after being serviced; in both instances, the plant received immediate attention and faults were rectified. A third excessive smoke emission was due to faulty operation of automatic stoking equipment by an untrained attendant during the last few days of a firm's existence. In another instance, excessive smoke was caused by the burning of an accumulation of office records in an open yard; on request, an alternative means of disposal was soon adopted. The final case of excessive smoke was due to leaking of oil into a furnace; the defective valve was immediately repaired.

GRIT EMISSIONS

Complaints concerning grit emissions were received from seven sources, as follows:—three cupola installations, one steam raising plant, one steel making plant, one melting furnace and one incinerator.

Following investigations, one of the cupola installations was fitted with wet type grit arresters; another, located outside the borough, required equipping with dust collecting plant, work on which had not been completed by the end of the year. The third is included in a scheme of major reorganisation of the foundry concerned but this has not yet passed the planning stages.

The steam raising plant was responsible for grit emission during a period when one boiler was out of commission and the remaining boilers were being forced; a faulty automatic control device, which caused the breakdown, was replaced.

The steel making plant and the melting furnace were located at premises registered under the Alkali Act, which is enforced by the Alkali Works Inspector. The former plant was equipped with a dust arrester, but works were still in progress at the end of the year. The melting furnace became disused.

The incinerator was fitted with a dust collector which abated the nuisance.

APPLICATIONS FOR PRIOR APPROVAL. Five applications were received under the provisions of Section 3 (2) and in all cases the applications were approved.

NOTIFICATION OF INTENTION TO INSTALL FURNACES. Notifications were received in respect of 19 installations in accordance with Section 3 (3). In each instance the furnace was considered to be capable of being operated in compliance with Section 3 (1).

HEIGHT OF CHIMNEYS. Fourteen plans submitted to the local authority for Building Regulations approval showed that it was intended to construct chimneys to which Section 10 applied. Approval was given to the chimney heights in all cases.

APPROVAL OF GRIT ARRESTERS. Plans and details of four grit arresters were submitted in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 and these were approved. They included wet type dust and grit arresters to cupolas at foundries and an electro static precipitator.

COLLIERY SPOILBANK. Nuisance was caused by a burning spoilbank to a long disused colliery. Some remedial measures were taken and the matter was still under investigation at the end of the year.

13. Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

Measurements were continued by means of four volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide instruments and three deposit gauges. The results were forwarded to the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Ministry of Technology.

14. Fumes and Particulate Matter

Eight complaints, relating to fumes and odours, and a further two complaints, referring to particulate matter other than from furnaces, were investigated.

Four of the eight complaints were confirmed. One of these concerned the nuisance from the colliery spoilbank, previously referred to under "Clean Air Act, 1956." Another related to fumes from a steelworks, which is registered under the Alkali Act. A third concerned odours from a chemical works, also registered under the Alkali Act. Steps were being taken by the Alkali Inspector to deal with these two complaints. The fumes are being treated by means of an electrostatic precipitator, which has been installed but not completed. The odours were due to spillage of liquid from a faulty container. The remaining confirmed complaint referred to odours from oil fired furnaces at a non-ferrous foundry, which closed later in the year. The premises were subsequently used for other purposes.

Nuisance of particulate matter from a fettling shop at a foundry was dealt with by the installation of a new baghouse. The second complaint of this nature involved a shot blasting plant and a multicell cyclone was installed. Both installations proved satisfactory.

15. Noise Nuisances

There were thirty-eight complaints of noise nuisance of which twenty-nine were confirmed; twenty-four of these referred to industrial premises, one to commercial and the remaining four to domestic premises.

The nuisances from industry comprised general factory noises (14), noises from fans (5), from road breaking (3) and from pile driving (2).

Twenty industrial, the one commercial and three domestic nuisances were remedied by informal action; the remainder were still being dealt with at the end of the year.

Remedies included attention to machines and equipment, making good the structure of factory buildings so as to confine noise, enclosure of fans, the fitting of silencers to ducts and the provision of new silencers to mobile cranes.

In one case of noise nuisance from pile driving, the times of working were altered so as to suit local residents and cause as little disturbance as possible. In two cases, night or late evening working at factories was discontinued and the one firm subsequently vacated its premises, which were not re-occupied as a factory.

16. Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

The types of work specified in the Act was carried on at five registered premises; at one of these, the use of filling materials has been discontinued, but the registration has not been cancelled.

17. Factories Act, 1961

It is estimated that there were 1,180 factories, 1,140 having mechanical power and 40 having no mechanical power.

One hundred and eighty-nine inspections were carried out for the purpose of enforcing those parts of the Factories Act and Regulations for which the local authority is responsible. As a result of these inspections, 28 notices were served, all of which were in respect of infringements of the Regulations governing sanitary conveniences. Fifty infringements were remedied.

(See *Appendix to the Report*).

18. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

During the first half of the year, three Offices and Shops Inspectors continued their systematic inspections of registered premises. One Inspector terminated his appointment in July and this vacancy had not been filled at the end of the year.

(1) The following tables give details of the premises registered and the persons employed in registered premises:—

(a) Registrations

Class of Premises	Number Registered		
	1st May '64 to 31st Dec. 1966	During 1967	Total
Offices	793	72	865
Retail shops	1,577	101	1,678
Wholesale shops, warehouses	106	11	117
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	332	9	341
Fuel storage depots	14	—	14
TOTAL	2,822	193	3,015

(b) Analysis of Persons Employed in all Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	8,876
Retail shops	9,668
Wholesale departments, warehouses	1,667
Catering establishments open to the public	3,158
Canteens	157
Fuel storage depots	80
TOTAL	23,606
TOTAL MALES	9,457
TOTAL FEMALES	14,149

(2) The following tables give details of the inspections and revisits made, the notices served and the contraventions found and remedied during 1967:—

Inspections

Initial						Reinsp- ections	Other visits	Total number of visits
O	S	W	C	F	Total			
240	336	35	27	5	643	1,845	733	3,221

Notices

Served	Complied
320	367

Analysis of contraventions found and remedied

Section						Contraventions	
						Found	Remedied
4	Cleanliness	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	186
5	Overcrowding	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	20
6	Temperature	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	159
7	Ventilation	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	111
8	Lighting	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	74
9	Sanitary conveniences	.....	.....	.....	.....	381	601
10	Washing facilities	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	255
11	Drinking water	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	120
12	Clothing accommodation	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	94
13/14	Seating accommodation	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	24
15	Eating facilities	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	35
16	Floors, passages, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	232	388
17	Machinery	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	15
24/26	First aid box	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	175
50	Abstracts	.....	.....	.....	.....	183	195
TOTALS						1,807	2,452

Legal proceedings—number instituted and completed

Section of Act		Number of persons or companies prosecuted	Number of informations laid	Number of informations leading to conviction
Section 4	.....	10	1	—
Section 7	.....		2	—
Section 9	.....		13	3
Section 10	.....		5	1
Section 15	.....		1	—
Section 16	.....		9	3
Section 17	.....		1	1
Section 19	.....		1	1
Section 24	.....		1	1
Section 50	.....		1	1

(3) Exemptions

An application for exemption from the requirements of Section 5(2) was received and granted in respect of a first floor general office for a temporary period.

(4) Accidents

All reported accidents analysed by workplace—sex, adults and young persons.

Class of Workplace	Adults (18 and over)		Young persons (under 18)		TOTAL
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Offices	3	2	—	—	5
Retail shops	2	16	1	5	24
Wholesale departments, warehouses	7	3	—	—	10
Catering establishments open to the public	7	9	1	—	17
Canteens	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS	19	31	2	5	57

All were non-fatal; after due investigation, it was considered that no further action was required in 38 cases and that informal advice was necessary in 18 cases. Legal proceedings were instituted in the remaining instance.

All reported accidents analysed by primary cause

Primary Cause	Adults (18 and over)		Young persons (under 18)		TOTAL
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
MACHINERY					
Power-driven machinery or relevant part in motion	—	—	2	—	2
Machinery or relevant part at rest (power or non power driven)	1	2	—	—	3
TRANSPORT					
Vehicle stationary	1	—	—	—	1
FALLS OF PERSONS					
On or from fixed stairs	—	3	—	—	3
On or from ladders or step ladders	—	—	—	2	2
Other falls from one level to another	2	1	—	—	3
Falls on same level	2	7	—	2	11
Stepping on or striking against object or person	—	5	—	—	5
Handling goods (not otherwise classified)	10	10	—	1	21
Struck by falling object	—	1	—	—	1
Not otherwise specified	3	2	—	—	5
TOTALS	19	31	2	5	57

19. Rodent Control

Details of the activity are given in the following report, which was submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Report for year ended 31st December, 1967

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS		
1. Number of properties in district	102,844	5
2. a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	2,620	5
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	1,886	5
(ii) Mice	734	—
3. a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	—	—
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	—	—
(ii) Mice	—	—

SEWERS

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year? YES

SECTION V

HOUSING

1. Slum Clearance

Eleven clearance areas, involving 142 houses, and 95 individual unfit houses were represented for action.

A public local inquiry was held into the Wolverhampton Corporation (Bunkers Hill Lane, Bilston) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1967, which had been originally represented by the Borough of Bilston and in respect of which a compulsory purchase order was made by this authority on the 3rd April, 1967. The order was confirmed by the Minister on the 29th December without modification.

In addition, the following orders were confirmed in respect of other clearance areas, originally represented by the Borough of Bilston and in respect of which compulsory purchase orders were made by this authority after the enlargement of the borough:—

Area	No. of Houses	Date of C.P.O.	Date of Confirmation
Bow Street, Bilston	17	3.4.67	26.6.67
Broad Street, Bilston	16	3.4.67	26.6.67
Wolverhampton Street, Bilston	12	3.4.67	31.10.67
Railway Street, Bilston	9	3.4.67	15.11.67

It was not necessary for public inquiries to be held in these instances. There were no objections received by the Minister in respect of two of the orders, and the objections received concerning the remainder were withdrawn before the date of the inquiry.

A total of 520 families comprising 1,454 persons were rehoused from various clearance schemes and 452 "pink" and 47 "grey" properties were demolished.

The clearance of the following areas was completed:—

Area	Date of Confirmation	No. of Houses	No. of Persons Displaced
Charles Street	7.4.55	122	340
Peel Street	17.8.61	70	190
Alexandra Street	12.3.63	14	41
Thomas Street (C.O.)	28.8.64	59	146
„ (C.P.O.)	17.2.65		
Wednesfield (North Street)	24.3.66	47	153
„ (Graiseley Lane)	5.7.66	77	197
„ (Hickman Street)	5.7.66	2	11
Coseley (Barlow Street)	1.7.65	4	10

In a number of other areas, the clearance of the unfit dwelling houses has been completed but a small number of “grey” properties remain in each instance.

The following schemes were represented:—

Name	Date of Representation	No. of Clearance Areas	No. of Houses	No. of Persons
Cannock Road	28.7.67	3	26	85
Manor Street, Tettenhall	28.7.67	2	25	43
Bank Street, Bilston	28.7.67	3	17	26
Bushbury Lane	2.10.67	1	36	98
Worcester Cottages, Shaw Road	2.10.67	1	12	49
Well Lane, Wednesfield	4.12.67	1	26	78

PROGRAMME FOR 1968

The following schemes are scheduled for representation:—

Scheme	Estimated No. of Houses
Cambridge Street, Bilston	97
Earl Street, Bilston	17
Woodcross Street, Coseley	27
Wesley Street, Coseley	28

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

Ninety-five houses or parts of houses were represented for action under Part II of the Housing Act.

One hundred and ten families, comprising 343 persons, were rehoused.

Three houses were reconditioned and 20 houses were demolished.

2. Improvement Grants

The administrative work in connection with applications from private owners for these grants is carried out by the Borough Engineer, but the department is always consulted regarding the life of the property and its suitability for improvement.

Two hundred and forty-five enquiries relating to improvement grants were dealt with. It was interesting to note an increase in the number of enquiries concerning tenanted houses, but most of them were still made in respect of owner-occupied houses.

One hundred and forty houses were improved with the aid of discretionary and standard grants.

3. Houses in Multiple Occupation

Work under the Housing Acts, 1961-64 continued during the year and a further 36 houses were inspected in detail.

A total of 454 other visits were made and a summary of formal action under the statutes is given below:—

Section 13—Management Orders made	.....	.....	.....	1
Section 14—Notices served requiring the execution of works to make good neglect of proper standards of management	.....	.....	.....	1
Section 15—Notices served requiring the execution of works to render premises reasonably suitable for occupation by the persons or households occupying them	.....	.....	.....	6
Section 19—Directions given	.....	.....	.....	23

4. Improvement Areas

Some small progress was made on the Smestow Street Improvement Area. In three cases, applications for the improvement of tenanted houses with grant aid were received and approved. In a further two cases, the owner was prepared to improve the house without the aid of a grant and plans were submitted and approved. None of the works of improvement had been completed by the end of the year. In four instances, the owner offered the houses to the Council and negotiations for purchase were in progress.

A detailed survey of two further improvement areas at Wednesfield, comprising some 92 houses, was commenced.

Eleven applications were received from tenants of dwelling houses requesting the Council to exercise their powers under the Housing Act, 1964, Section 19. Action was taken to secure the improvement of these houses in accordance with the provisions of the statute.

5. Informal Enquiries and Land Charge Searches

A total of 442 written enquiries were received and dealt with under the scheme for giving informal information regarding the Council's slum clearance and redevelopment proposals to intending house purchasers.

Formal enquiries received under the Land Charges Act totalled 5,452.

6. Rent Act, 1957

The following is a summary of the action taken with regard to applications received for the issue of Certificates of Disrepair and their cancellation:—

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

Number of applications for certificates	3
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	—
Number of decisions to issue certificates	
(i) in respect of some but not all defects	—
(ii) in respect of all defects	3
Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	1
Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	1
Number of Certificates issued	—

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

Application by Landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	—
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	—
Decision by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objections	—
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	—

7. Caravans

Ninety-three visits were made to caravans. Most of these visits were made to caravan dwellers found squatting on various vacant sites within the Borough.

The following caravan site licences are now in force:—

<i>Number of Caravans</i>	<i>Duration of Licence</i>	<i>Persons Accommodated</i>
20	10 years	Forty-two adults
2	Permanent	Four Adults
2	10 years	Two adults
2	8 months	Four adults and one child
1	Permanent	Two adults
1	5 years	Two adults
1	5 years	Two adults
1	5 years	Two adults
1	2 years	Two adults
1	13 months	Two adults
1	1 year	One adult
1	1 year	One adult
1	1 year	Two adults
1	1 year	Two adults

8. Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses.

SECTION VI

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

1. Public Abattoir

(a) Meat Inspection

The following table gives details of the numbers of animals slaughtered during the years 1967, 1966 and 1965:—

	1967	1966	1965
Cattle (other than cows)	14,213	12,427	13,378
Cows	1,040	1,262	1,188
Calves	776	795	526
Sheep	66,013	58,289	60,610
Pigs	45,756	46,295	51,045
TOTALS	127,798	119,068	126,747

The total kill shows an increase of 7.3 % on the 1966 figure and a slight increase on the 1965 kill.

A full complement of three inspectors was maintained and remained unchanged. In addition to their work at the Public Abattoir, they continue to undertake the meat inspection at one private slaughterhouse.

Throughout the year one hundred per cent inspection was maintained.

The following table shows details of the carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part:—

	Cattle Exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	14,213	1,040	776	66,013	45,756
Number not inspected	—	—	—	—	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:— Whole carcasses condemned	3	1	5	51	66
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,655	347	6	1,003	3,925
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	18.7	33.4	1.4	1.6	8.7
Tuberculosis :— Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	154
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.3
Cysticerci :— Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	8	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	8	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Meat and Offal condemned. The total weight of meat and offal condemned from all sources was as follows :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat (Tuberculosis)	—	—	—	—
Offal (Tuberculosis)	—	18	0	0
Meat (Other Diseases)	8	6	3	19
Offal (Other Diseases)	33	2	3	25
TOTAL	42	7	3	16

Analysis by Weight of Meat and Offal Condemned

	Tuberculosis		Other Diseases		Totals			
	Meat lbs.	Offal lbs.	Meat lbs.	Offal lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Abattoir								
Cattle	—	—	1,854	42,033	19	11	3	11
Cows	—	—	1,643	6,719	3	14	2	18
Calves	—	—	457	121	—	5	0	18
Sheep	—	—	2,676	4,384	3	3	0	4
Pigs	—	2,016	8,751	20,750	14	1	1	17
Cold Stores								
Cattle	—	—	—	134	—	1	0	22
Sheep	—	—	84	—	—	—	3	0
Pigs	—	—	—	112	—	1	0	0
Other Sources								
Cattle	—	—	266	—	—	2	1	14
Sheep	—	—	2,964	—	1	6	1	24
TOTALS	—	2,016	18,695	74,253	42	7	3	16

The following additional items were condemned:—

105 x 10 lbs. Tins Sheeps Liver	1 Box Frozen Rabbits
1 x 27 lbs. Box Pigs Liver	24 Tins Ham
1 x 14 lbs. Box Ox Kidneys	1 Tin Corned Beef
1 x 14 lbs. Box Pigs Liver	

(b) Contraventions of Regulations

General maintenance work was carried out and an improved water supply was provided. A greatly improved water pressure resulted in all the slaughter halls.

2. Private Slaughterhouses

At the beginning of February, slaughtering was discontinued at one of the private slaughterhouses. One hundred per cent meat inspection was maintained at the remaining six slaughterhouses.

The following table gives details of the numbers of animals slaughtered and the numbers in which disease was found:—

	Number of animals slaughtered	Numbers in which disease found	Percentage diseased
Bovine animals	754	161	21.3
Calves	12	—	—
Sheep	4,511	106	2.3
Pigs	42,892	8,368	19.5
TOTALS	48,169	8,635	

Analysis of animals in which disease was found:—

	Bovine animals	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	957
Number affected with other diseases	161	—	106	7,411
Number totally condemned for tuberculosis	—	—	—	4
Number partially condemned for tuberculosis	—	—	—	953
Number totally condemned for other diseases	—	—	1	32
Number partially condemned for other diseases	161	—	105	7,379

Meat and Offal condemned. The total weight of meat and offal condemned was as follows:—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat (Tuberculosis)	—	5	1	27
Offal (Tuberculosis)	4	17	0	0
Meat (Other Diseases)	5	17	3	16
Offal (Other Diseases)	18	15	1	5
TOTAL	29	15	2	20

3. Privately Owned Lairage

This lairage, situated in the vicinity of the Public Abattoir, again remained unused, but it is being maintained by the owners.

4. Frozen Meat Wholesale Depots

Supervision of the four frozen meat wholesale depots was again maintained.

5. Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

Seventy-two licences were renewed and one new licence was issued, making a total of 73 licences in force in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the Act.

6. Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The following table gives details of food premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, grouped in categories of trade carried on in them, and includes information in respect of regulations 16 and 19:—

Type of Business	Number of Premises	Number fitted to comply with Regulation 16	Number to which Regulation 19 applies	Number fitted to comply with Regulation 19
Grocery and Provision	546	396	535	502
Licensed	537	413	498	458
Butchery	237	223	237	229
Catering (including Factory Canteens)	202	193	202	189
Fruit and Greengrocery	166	127	158	133
Confectionery	164	148	138	117
General	89	86	89	89
Fish Frying	61	52	61	58
Food Manufacturing	40	30	40	40
Wet Fish	30	29	30	30
Food Storing	24	18	9	9
Baking	10	10	10	10
Food Packing	8	8	8	8
TOTAL	2,114	1,733	2,015	1,872

7. Inspection of Food Premises

Two thousand, four hundred and sixty visits were paid to food premises for the purpose of inspection.

Four hundred and twelve visits were made to shops and warehouses following requests from the occupiers for the examination of tinned and other foods alleged to be unfit for human consumption.

The undermentioned unsound food was voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:—

		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat at retail shops	.....	—	9	2	0
Cooked meat and meat products	.....	—	3	3	2
Canned meats	.....	—	4	0	0
Other canned foods	.....	1	12	1	19
Fish (fresh)	.....	—	2	0	13
Fruit and vegetables (fresh)	.....	18	17	0	0
Other foods	.....	—	5	1	3
TOTAL	.....	21	14	0	9

Disposal of condemned food. Carcase meat and offal are processed, and tinned and other foods are disposed of by incineration at the Cleansing Department's depot.

8. Grocery and Provision Shops

One hundred and twenty-four inspections of grocery and provision shops were made. Forty-five informal notices were served, 24 were complied with and 73 improvements recorded.

9. Licensed Premises

Routine inspections totalled 84; twenty-two notices were served, 6 were complied with and 82 improvements recorded.

Swabs for bacteriological examination were taken from 304 drinking glasses at 76 licensed premises. One hundred and eighteen swabs obtained from 50 premises were reported to be unsatisfactory and the brewery companies and licensees were informed. Repeat swabs were taken.

10. Butchers' Shops and Premises where Preserved Food, etc. is prepared or Manufactured

Routine inspections of butchers' shops numbered 140; thirty-one informal notices were served, 13 were complied with and 84 improvements recorded.

With regard to premises where preserved food, etc. is prepared or manufactured, routine inspections were made of the registered premises.

11. Catering Establishments

Routine inspections totalled 94; twenty-one informal notices were served, 15 were complied with and 116 improvements recorded.

One hundred and sixty-six swabs were taken from various types of food utensils at 28 establishments. Forty-eight swabs from 14 premises were reported to be unsatisfactory; repeat swabs were taken.

12. Wet and Fried Fish Shops

Thirty-six inspections were made of these premises. Eight informal notices were served, 2 were complied with and 7 improvements recorded.

13. Bakehouses

Sixteen inspections of bakehouses were made. Two informal notices were served, 2 were complied with and 9 improvements recorded.

14. Food Premises (not previously commented upon)

Inspections of other types of food premises totalled 189. Thirty-three informal notices were served, 19 were complied with and 110 improvements recorded.

15. Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

(a) The following table gives details of the contraventions found and remedied with regard to the requirements relating to food premises under Part IV of the Regulations:—

Regulation					Contraventions	
					Found	Remedied
14	Sanitary conveniences	.....	.....	.....	19	10
	Hand washing notices	.....	.....	.....	17	10
16	Wash-hand basins	.....	.....	.....	67	36
17	First-aid materials	.....	.....	.....	43	16
18	Accommodation for clothing, etc.	.....	.....	.....	9	5
19	Sinks	.....	.....	.....	19	14
16 & 19	Soap, towels, etc.	.....	.....	.....	42	17
20	Lighting	.....	.....	.....	23	18
21	Ventilation	.....	.....	.....	17	7
23	Cleanliness and repair	.....	.....	.....	543	327
24	Accumulation of refuse	.....	.....	.....	25	12
TOTALS					824	472

With regard to other requirements of the Regulations, the following table gives details of the contraventions found and remedied:—

Regulation				Contraventions	
				Found	Remedied
6	Cleanliness of equipment	.....	.....	9	13
8	Risk of contamination of food	.....	.....	47	24
TOTALS				56	37

(b) Legal proceedings were instituted against the proprietor of a catering establishment in respect of numerous contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations. The defendant was fined £7 on each of 10 summonses and ordered to pay £10. 10s. 0d. costs. (Total Fines and Costs:—£80 10s. 0d.).

16. Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Food Complaints

Eight-eight food complaints were received and investigated; in 48 instances no formal action was found necessary.

Warning letters were sent in 31 instances and legal proceedings were instituted in the following 9 cases.

Article of Food	Nature of Complaint	Result of Legal Proceedings
Jar of Cockles	Presence of fly	Firm of packers fined £10 with £3. 3s. 0d. costs.
Tin of corned beef	Presence of fly	Firm of canners fined £20 with £5. 5s. 0d. costs.
Tin of corned beef	Presence of bandage	Firm of canners fined £35 with £7 costs.
Bottle of milk	Presence of insects	Dairy company fined £15 with £5. 5s. 0d. costs.
Bottle of milk	Presence of foreign body	Dairy company fined £20 with £3. 3s. 0d. costs.
Bottle of milk	Presence of foreign body	Dairy company fined £20 with £5. 5s. 0d. costs
Joint of bacon	Presence of larvae	Firm of retailers fined £20 with £5. 5s. 0d. costs.
Tin of chopped ham and pork	Presence of extraneous matter	Proceedings against firm withdrawn
Loaf of bread	Presence of piece of rubber	Firm of baker/wholesalers fined £10 plus advocate's fee of £5.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

A complaint was received concerning the presence of dirt on the inside of an unopened bottle of pasteurised milk. Legal proceedings were instituted and the dairy company fined £15 and ordered to pay £5. 5s. 0d. costs.

17. Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Seizure of Food

There were two cases of seizure of food as unfit for human consumption.

In the one instance, the defendant was fined £10 and ordered to pay £5. 5s. 0d. costs; in the second case, the defendants were fined £20 with £3. 3s. 0d. costs.

18. Milk Supply

Regular inspection of dairies was carried out together with close supervision of milk processing by pasteurisation and sterilisation at the only dairy concerned; routine visits were paid to milk shops. Details of registrations are as follows:—

Number of Persons and Firms carrying on the trade of Distributor at or from premises within the borough	607
Number of Premises within the borough used as Dairies	6
Number of Dairies outside the borough retailing milk within	4
Number of Dairies within the borough carrying out Heat Treatment	1

The following table shows details of the 219 samples taken and the results of the tests applied:—

Designation	Number taken	Appropriate Tests	Passed	Failed	Void
Untreated	11	Methylene Blue Milk Ring Test	9 11	2 —	— —
Pasteurised	165	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	165 154	— 9	— 2*
Sterilised	43	Turbidity	43	—	—

*Permissible atmospheric shade temperature exceeded

19. Ice Cream

Manufacturers' Premises. Two premises are registered for the manufacture of ice cream.

Vendors' Premises. Twenty-six applications for the registration of premises for the sale of pre-packed ice cream were received and approved, making a total of 890 premises registered.

Routine inspections of both types of premises were carried out.

SAMPLING

(a) Methylene Blue Test. Sixty-three samples, including two taken from mobile ice cream vans operating within the borough, were examined and placed in the Ministry's Provisional Grades. Five samples (7.9%) proved to be unsatisfactory; repeat samples were taken and proved to be satisfactory. (One of the unsatisfactory samples was taken from a mobile van).

The following table shows a summary of the results obtained:—

	Total No. of Samples Taken	PROVISIONAL GRADE			
		1	2	3	4
<i>Manufactured within the borough</i>					
Ice cream	10	8 80.0%	— —	— —	2 20.0%
Soft ice cream	12	8 66.6%	3 25.0%	— —	1 8.4%
<i>Manufactured outside the borough</i>					
Ice cream	36	33 91.7%	2 5.5%	— —	1 2.8%
Soft ice cream	5	3 60.0%	1 20.0%	— —	1 20.0%
<i>Combined Summary</i>					
Ice cream	46	41 89.1%	2 4.4%	— —	3 6.5%
Soft ice cream	17	11 64.7%	4 23.5%	— —	2 11.8%

(b) Ice Lollies. One sample was submitted for bacteriological examination and was reported to be satisfactory.

20. Sampling

Four hundred and sixty-seven samples of food and drugs, consisting of 10 formal and 457 informal, were taken for analysis by the Public Analyst.

Milk samples totalled 130, comprising 4 formal and 126 informal; one formal and one informal proved to be unsatisfactory. Of the 337 samples taken of other food and drugs, one formal and 14 informal were reported upon adversely.

The administrative action taken in respect of all the unsatisfactory samples is given in a table following the “Summary of Samples.”

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955
Summary of Samples Taken

Articles	Number Examined		Number Unsatisfactory	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Milk and Milk Products	4	170	1	1
Meat Products	—	72	—	7
Condiments	—	38	—	1
Drinks—Alcoholic	6	9	1	4
Non-Alcoholic	—	20	—	—
Preserves	—	29	—	1
Drugs and Patent Medicines	—	28	—	—
Fats	—	24	—	—
Tinned Vegetables	—	18	—	1
Confections	—	15	—	—
Essences and Colouring Matters.....	—	10	—	—
Other Foods	—	24	—	—
TOTALS	10	457	2	15

In addition, 11 samples were taken in connection with the Local Authorities’ Survey on pesticide residues in foodstuffs. The report indicated that pesticides were either absent or present in such minute quantities as to be insignificant.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Administrative Action taken regarding Samples found to be Unsatisfactory

No. of Sample	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
11	Processed Peas	Informal	Total solid matter lower than minimum standard recommended by L.A.J.A.C. Code of Practice	Letter sent to suppliers who were able to give a satisfactory explanation of the occurrence.
40	Advocaat Punch	Informal	Insufficient advocaat to justify description	Letter sent to producers
70	Milk	Informal	Deficient of 5% milk fat	Formal sample taken.
74	Milk	Formal	Deficient of 8% milk fat	(see Sample No. 74) Legal proceedings instituted against dealer, who was fined £10 with £5. 5s. 0d. costs
94	Mango Pickle	Informal	Contained piece of metal	Unable to trace distributors
125	Shandy	Informal	Percentage of Proof Spirit below recommended minimum	Percentage of alcohol adjusted to comply with recommended standard
132	Orange Curd	Informal	Slightly deficient in oil of orange	Letter sent to producers
135	Sausage	Informal	Slightly low meat content compared with recommended minimum	Further samples proved genuine
229	Cola and Rum	Informal	Insufficient rum to justify description	Manufacturers agreed to change label

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Administrative Action taken regarding Samples found to be Unsatisfactory

No. of Sample	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
230	Cola and Rum	Informal	Insufficient rum to justify description	Production discontinued
240	Lamb Garni	Informal	Slightly deficient in meat	Further sample proved genuine
329	Sausage	Informal	Contained preservative which was not declared	Further sample taken (See Sample No. 366)
363	Sausage	Informal	Contained preservative which was not declared	Letter sent to retailer
364	Sausage	Informal	Contained preservative which was not declared	Letter sent to retailer
366	Sausage	Informal	Contained preservative which was not declared	Letter sent to retailer
367	Sausage	Informal	Contained preservative which was not declared	Letter sent to retailer
428	Vodka	Formal	Proof Spirit slightly low by comparison with stated 65.5%.	Letter sent to distillers. Representatives of the bottlers and distributors interviewed

21. (a) The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

(i)	Number of egg pasteurisation plants in the district	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
(ii)	Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to the Alpha-Amylase test				.....	.....	Nil

(b) American Pasteurised Egg Albumen

Four hundred and sixty-three samples of pasteurised egg albumen of American origin were taken for bacteriological examination.

Pathogenic organisms, which were typed as salmonella tennessee, were isolated from three of these samples. The Principal Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health was consulted and subsequently the Wolverhampton distributors returned a good number of packs of albumen to the Agents for the importers. The Medical Officer of Health for the area to which the packs were despatched was notified of all the circumstances and the action taken.

22. Sales out of Market Licences

Twenty-two applications for licences under the provisions of the Wolverhampton Corporation Improvement Act, 1869 were referred by the General Manager, Markets Department, to this department to ensure that the requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 were complied with prior to the issue of the licences.

The applications were investigated and the appropriate action was taken in each instance. Two applications were refused, both being from the same person in respect of the same vehicle, which was not considered suitable for the sale of greengrocery.

Routine inspections were made of licensed mobile food shops.

23. Markets

Regular routine inspections of the three retail markets and the one wholesale market were carried out.

Discussions were held with the Borough Architect and the General Manager of the Markets Department as to the alterations necessary at the Bilston, Wednesfield and Open Markets to ensure compliance with the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966. Schemes were being considered at the end of the year.

24. Licensing Act, 1964

Sixteen initial inspections and 231 reinspections were made of 54 club premises. Four hundred and thirty-seven contraventions were recorded and 497 were remedied; this latter figure included 90 outstanding from the previous year.

Major improvements included the intallation of new serveries, toilet facilities, beer storage accommodation and food preparation and storage facilities in licensed and registered premises; these improvements necessitated discussions with Club Committees, Architects, Builders and Legal Representatives and the constant supervision of the work undertaken.

Four proposals regarding intentions to open new or improve existing clubs were withdrawn following discussions with this department on the facilities which would have to be provided. Five clubs ceased to operate; three of these were included in clearance schemes.

Ten objections on public health grounds were lodged with the Licensing Justices to the issue or renewal of licences or registration certificates, but in each instance an undertaking was given to comply in all respects with public health legislation and the applications were granted.

APPENDIX

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect
of the year 1967 for the County Borough of Wolverhampton
in the County of Stafford

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	40	13	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	1,140	164	28	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers premises)	Not known	12	—	—
TOTAL		189	28	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	3	2	—	3	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	41	39	—	8	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act	—	—	—	—	—
(not including offences relating to outwork)					
TOTAL	46	41	—	11	—

Part VIII of the Act
Outwork
(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel (Making, etc. Cleaning and Washing)	25	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	18	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	22	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	65	—	—	—	—	—

